ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

House of Refuge for Women

AT

HUDSON, N. Y.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 17, 1903.

ALBANY:
THE ARGUS COMPANY, PRINTERS
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New York State Training School for Girls 4-16-089.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 30.

IN SENATE,

FEBRUARY 17, 1903.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN

at Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., *October* 1, 1902.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

The Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for Women herewith submit their report for the year ending September 30, 1902, being the fifteenth in order. There has been no changes in the membership of the Board of Managers during the year. The president of the board, Herbert E. Mills, resigned the presi-

dency at the July meeting on account of ill health. Mr. Mills held the position without interruption for three years, during which time a complete reorganization of the institution had taken place. Henry E. Hoyt, Esq., of New York, was elected to succeed him.

Our work has been carried on carefully and steadily along the line presented to your honorable body in the exhaustive report of October 1, 1900. No changes of importance in the discipline or administration have been made during the present year, except that the guard house has been used for the punishment of refractory cases and has proved of value. The changes in the buildings have been the alterations and improvement of cottage No. 5 and the nursery, and necessary repairs to the steam plant. Proposed changes in the prison building and in the administration building could not be made owing to the insufficiency of the appropriations for this purpose.

It will be seen from the report of the steward that the weekly per capita cost is increased somewhat over the high per capita cost of last year. This we had anticipated, and your attention was called to it in the last report presented. It has been due chiefly to the decrease in the number of women committed because of the opening of another reformatory, and to the release of those who had been committed for the five-year period. It is also due, in part, to the increase in the cost of supplies.

As the retirement of several of the managers because of removal from the State and resignation for personal reasons will shortly involve the reorganization of the board, it seems proper to call attention at this time to changes that have taken place in this House of Refuge since Governor Roosevelt in the summer of 1899 placed its management in new hands. At that time the official criticisms of the institution, which had been almost con-

tinuous from its opening, had become very acute because of certain investigations made by the State Board of Charities and the Bureau of Charitable Institutions in the Comptroller's office. When these matters were taken up by the new board immediately upon its organization, there was found a most unfortunate condition. General laxness of discipline and looseness of administration were revealed by neglect of duty on the part of guards and other officers; but the use of inmates for improper personal service and for the performance of duties that should never have been entrusted to them; by partiality in the treatment of inmates; by the lack of cleanliness in the residence buildings; by the escape of several inmates; by the custom of locking up inmates in their rooms in idleness; by the lack of system in school work; by the attention paid to the wishes of the inmates as to buildings in which they should live; by the lack of classification and of a proper system of promotion; by carelessness in parole and in many other ways. Absence of proper methods of discipline led to the frequent use of corporal punishment. Records were inadequate. The force of officers was not well organized. New inmates, often comparatively innocent, were often brought into immediate contact with hardened and dissolute offenders.

The morale of the inmates was low. Smashing of glass and destruction of State property were common, and hysterical attacks of screaming were frequent. A general feeling of discouragement was prevalent among the inmates, voiced in the complaint, "It does not pay to be good." Attention might be called to many other improprieties, such as carelessness in the keeping and use of alcoholic beverages so that inmates had access to them, and the great prevalence of unmentionable evil

practices among the inmates. The physical condition of the buildings and of the material equipment was bad.

Although the board is by no means satisfied with the improvement in some directions, it believes that great progress has been made everywhere, and that in many respects conditions are nearly all that could be desired. Through the generosity of the Legislature in making some of the desired appropriations, the buildings and grounds have been greatly improved, a new system of drainage has been established, the grounds have been graded and beautified, and preliminary arrangements made for a sewage disposal plant. The seven cottages have been entirely renovated and within a few months there will have been completed the installation of new plumbing throughout them, including shower baths, the erection of metal ceilings and of stand pipes for fire protection, the laying of new floors and the repairing of the walls where needed, with many lesser improvements. A new and effective punishment building with light cells for solitary confinement has been built. The steam heating system has been overhauled and improved. Extensive additions have been made to the fire equipment. Repairs have been made to the stables and many other less important improvements made.

More important are the changes in the discipline and work of the institution. In order to accomplish these, it was found necessary to dismiss many officers; and very few of those employed in the spring of 1899 are now here. All the appointments have been made under the civil services rules. Practically all those appointed were entire strangers to every member of the board. It may also be noted that there have been, during all this period of unusual opportunities, no attempts to bring political or social influence to bear upon the board in

making its appointments. At times it has been difficult for the civil service commission to furnish the officers needed, because of the frequency of changes and the demands of other institutions. Recently there has been improvement in this respect, and the board would be very unwilling to have the present civil service methods abolished.

In the appointment of the superintendent, Dr. Hortense V. Bruce, the board was most fortunate, and feels a growing satisfaction with her administration. Three new positions of great importance have been established, namely, resident physician, parole officer, physical instructor. Improvements in the organization of the force of officers have been made, as in the case of the engineers and firemen. It is still thought that the classification commission should allow the appointment of a chief guard.

Constant attention has been paid to the health of the inmates; although typhoid fever has been very frequent in the city of Hudson, there have been almost no cases in the institution. The buildings are clean and quite free from vermin. Out door work is constantly given to the inmates. The work in gymnastics and physical exercise, not only promotes health, but is a most important aid in discipline. The dietary introduced has given better food with less expenditure. The improvements in plumbing have made possible much more frequent bathing. Serious illness is very infrequent.

The school work has progressed steadily. The two common schools have been partially graded. The schools are not yet satisfactory to the board, but various difficulties have interfered with greater progress. The industrial schools are in excellent condition; they consist of classes in plain sewing with a regular progressive course of instruction; in dressmaking, including de-

signing; in fine laundry work; and in cooking. All this work has been made more systematic, so that inmates do not now leave the institution without having ever entered one of the schools.

The work of the common and industrial schools, the physical exercise classes, instruction in singing, domestic work in the cottages and out door work upon the grounds in the summer keep the inmates so busily occupied that they have little time for disorder and vicious thoughts. Herein lies very largely the explanation of the excellent state of discipline.

Each inmate upon admission is placed under the supervision of an experienced officer, and kept apart from other inmates until it is known in which grade she should be placed.

All of the inmates have been classified in three grades. Each grade has distinctions of uniform and privileges. There is a regular course of promotion. The utmost care has been taken to place paroled girls in proper homes.

The discipline, as has already been stated, is most satisfactory. There is no part of the work in which more obvious improvement can be noted than here. The board and superintendent have from the first felt that strictness of discipline was of the utmost importance; not only because laxness in this respect leads to general demoralization, but because the discipline itself is the most necessary element in reformative work. The chief trouble with those sent here is a lack of will power and of self-control. The young women who has learned under a strict system of discipline to control herself in even trivial matters will find herself gaining strength of will in the more important affairs of life. It has been the constant effort of the superintendent and officers to hold the inmates strictly to account even in many matters which in themselves are of slight importance. It has not been found necessary to use severe punishments to accomplish this

end. It was predicted that the removal of corporal punishments would lead to all kinds of troubles and that discipline could not be preserved without it. It did temporarily encourage a certain number of the inmates to disorder, and it was one of the lesser causes leading to an outbreak; but with the full occupation of the time of the inmates, with helpful activities, with constant improvement in the efficiency and character of the officers directly in contact with them, with strictness of discipline and the use of mild punishments, there has been steady progress. There is an almost complete disappearance of the hysterical attacks and the smashing of the property which formerly were so frequent. For weeks at a time the cells of the guard house have been unoccupied. There is furthermore a decided difference in the general tone and atmosphere of the place that is noticeable to all of those who were familiar with the earlier condition. The relations of the officers and inmates are cordial and friendly. It has been the constant effort to have the conditions surrounding the inmates as normal as possible. These changes in conduct and attitude of the inmates are not due to the commitment of a different class of women. There are still being sent to us cases as difficult to handle as any formerly sent here or to be found anywhere, while some of the leaders in former disorder are still here. There has been no escape of inmates under the present administration. In a few cases inmates have succeeded in getting over the outer fence, but have been quickly returned. It has been found impossible to carry out the plan of looking up the subsequent records of all discharged since the establishment of this house of refuge, because the time of the parole officer has been so occupied in other work and because many of those who were here cannot be traced. This project is one of the utmost

importance in order that it may be known to what extent the work of this character is successful. A comparison of the condition of the institution as it now exists with what it was three years ago, will convince any one that the plans laid down in the first report (to which we refer all interested) were not too ambitious, and that they have been very largely accomplished. The best testimony is that which comes from various officials and private individuals having no personal interest here. Of such testimony there has been an abundance, and it is perhaps well expressed in the following quotation from a recent report of an official inspector of the State Board of Charities:

"The whole course of industrial instruction is extremely practical and is calculated to secure good results, both in helping the inmates to earn a living when they leave and in maintaining discipline while in the institution.

"So far as impressions at a first inspection are of value, it may be said that the institution is doing real reformatory work, and is administered with a good deal of kindness, firmness and justice.

"The classification of the inmates is carefully and intelligently made, not only in regard to preventing outbreaks, but to the end of benefiting the girl."

In all the progress that has been made, the Board has had the constant assistance of the State Board of Charities, and especially of its committee on reformatories; of the Comptroller; of the State Architect; and, since his appointment during the current year, of the Fiscal Supervisor; without their co-operation, little could be accomplished. The board also desires to emphasize the fact that, although it has had the responsibility for the

general planning of the work, the successful execution of its plans has been almost entirely due to the efficiency and untiring efforts of the superintendent. She has had the cordial support of most of the officers; and the board desires to mention the valuable work done by the resident physician, not only in the strictly professional duties of her office, but in the aid given the superintendent in the general reorganization of the institution.

The board has for two years emphasized in its report to the Legislature the need of a hospital, not only as a place for the treatment of those who are actually ill, but as a place for the proper treatment of many of those who are nervously abnormal—a class found in large numbers among those committed here. The board does not believe that a proper hospital can be built for a small sum. It consequently again urges the appropriation of a sufficient amount for the erection of a proper building. It asks for the following appropriations:

For maintenance	$66,000 00
For hospital and equipment	20,000 00
Additional appropriation for the reconstruction of administration building	4,000 00
For plumbing in administration building, a reappropriation of an unexpended balance of $1,187.51, appropriated in 1901 for plumbing in the administration building and cottages	1,187 51
For plumbing in the administration building and prison	5,550 00
Additional appropriations for the reconstruction of prison	4,000 00

For furniture and furnishings	$1,500 00
For general repairs.	1,500 00

All of which are respectfully submitted.

HENRY R. HOYT,
THOMAS WILSON,
MARCIA CHACE POWELL,
J. V. Z. BELDEN,
SHELDON M. GRISWOLD,
HERBERT E. MILLS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Received.

Adults	71
Infants with mother	1
Born in hospital	2
Total	74

Detail.

By rearrest	1
By return when unemployed	2
By commitment	68
	71

Discharged.

Adults	79
Infants	5
Total	84

Detail.

Released on expiration of term of five years	7
Released on expiration of term of three years	13
Released after three years' service	31
Released after expiration of three years	2
Released by order of court	1
Returned to sheriffs	2
Transferred to Newark	2

Transferred to orphan asylums	5
Died	2
Total absolute discharges	65
Total conditional discharges	19
	84

SUMMARY.

Population October 1, 1901	223
Received October 1, 1901, to October 1, 1902	74
	297
Discharged October 1, 1901, to October 1, 1902	84
Population October 1, 1902	213

AGE OF ADMISSION.

Fifteen years	3
Sixteen years	6
Seventeen years	9
Eighteen years	8
Nineteen years	5
Twenty years	4
Twenty-one years	5
Twenty-two years	8
Twenty-three years	3
Twenty-four years	5
Twenty-five years	2
Twenty-six years	3
Twenty-eight years	5
Twenty-nine years	2
	68

Offenses.

Assault, third degree	1
Disorderly child	1
Petit larceny	9
Prostitution and disorderly conduct	47
Public intoxication	9
Visiting house for smoking opium	1
	68

Conviction.

Convicted first time	45
Convicted second time	20
Convicted third time	1
Convicted fourth time	1
Convicted several times	1
	68

Nativity.

Born in New York	56
Born in Pennsylvania	1
Born in Vermont	1
Born in Virginia	2
Born in Canada	5
Born in England	3
	68

Parentage.

American	39
Canadian	3
German	5
French	1
English	3

Irish	3
Foreign	1
Mixed	4
Unknown	9
	68

NUMBER OF INMATES RECEIVED FROM EACH COUNTY.

Columbia	3
Dutchess	1
Jefferson	4
Lewis	1
Montgomery	1
Onondaga	20
Oneida	5
Otsego	2
Oswego	1
Orange	8
Rensselaer	5
St. Lawrence	2
Saratoga	3
Schenectady	7
Ulster	4
Warren	1
	68

BIOGRAPHICAL.

1. Heredity:

Insanity	2
Drunkenness	31
	33

2. Education:

Illiterate	4
Can read	18
Can read and write fairly well	43
Common School education	3
	68

3. Occupation:

Domestics	44
Cook	1
Waitress	1
Lived at home	1
Mill hands	6
No occupation	15
	68

4. Home life:

Lost mother	10
Lost father	11
Lost both parents	3
Stepmother and stepfather	8
Intemperate parents	31
Immoral parents	1
Unpleasant home life	10
No home life	1
Left home early	1
	76

5. Religion:

Protestant	39
Roman Catholic	22
None	7
	68

PAROL STATISTICS.

Total number on parole September 30, 1902	18
Detail:	
Maintaining regular correspondence	15
Known to have violated parole	3
	18
Paroled during year	19
Detail:	
Maintaining regular correspondence	13
Discharged from parole	6
	19
Paroled a second time	2
Discharged from parole obligations during year	34
Detail:	
Discharged from last year	18
Discharged from this year	6
Time expired	7
Returned voluntarily	2
Rearrested	1
	34

DURATION OF SERVICE PREVIOUS TO LEAVING INSTITUTION.

Detail:	
Two years to three years	20
Three to four years	31
Four to five years	17
Discharged after five years' service	5

Discharged at expiration of terms of one year or less	4
Miscellaneous discharges	2
	79

GENERAL SCHOOLS.

Third and fourth grades:

Total number instructed	80
Average number instructed daily	29
Number discharged for completing grade	25
Number promoted	0

This school was in session six and one-half months during year.

First and second grades:

Total number instructed	103
Average number instructed daily	53
Number discharged before completing grade	48
Number promoted	8

This school was in session nine months during the year.

COOKING SCHOOL.

Preparatory classes:

Total number instructed	73
Average number instructed daily	11
Number removed before completing course	4
Number completing course	69

This class was in session eleven and one-half months during the year.

Advanced classes:

Total number instructed	45
Average number instructed daily	9

Handkerchiefs	954
Hoods	8
Hose	123
Ironing sheets	66
Jackets, children's	7
Napkins, sanitary	911
Napkins, table	63
Night gowns	289
Night gowns, children's	11
Pillow slips	120
Sheets	209
Shirt waists	55
Shirts, children's	12
Skirts	202
Skirts, children's	12
Ties, hemstitched	22
Towels, huck (hemstitched)	70
Towels, dish	319
Towels, roller	45
Towels, hand	412

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

During the year ending September 30, 1902, the following cases have been treated in the hospital:

Appendicitis	1
Bronchitis	2
Catarrh (Eustachian)	1
Constipation	6
Cystitis	1
Dermatitis venenata	2
Diarrhoea, acute	2
Dysmenorrhoea	5
Endometritis	5
Epilepsy	1
Fever, malarial	5
Fever, typhoid	5
Furunculosis	1
Gastritis, acute	15
Gastritis, chronic	1
Hemorrhoids	1
Hysteria	4
Influenza	2
Intestinal obstruction	1
Jaundice, catarrhal	1
Knee, injury to	1
Labor	2
Lumbago	3
Malnutrition	1
Menorrhagia	1

Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous	1
Neuralgia	1
Ovaritis	1
Otitis media	3
Otitis externa circumscripta	1
Pharyngitis	1
Syphilis	8
Total number of cases of syphilis in institution	53
Salpingitis	2
Tonsillitis, acute follicular	5
Tuberculosis pulmonalis	2
Venereal vegetations	1
Daily average at sick-call	8
Daily average receiving treatment not in hospital	33

Errors of Refraction corrected:

Hyperopic astigmatism	9
Simple hyperopia	3

There has been one laparotomy; performed by Dr. C. E. Fritts, assisted by Dr. Thomas Wilson.

Two deaths have occurred during the year; one from nephritis complicating typhoid fever; the other from intestinal obstruction.

STEWART'S REPORT.

Date of Opening, April 15, 1887.

Total acreage of grounds and buildings, 86 acres, 2 rods, 10¼ square rods.

Value of real estate, $312,488.12, as per cost.

Value of personal property, $20,674.71.

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR FOR MAINTENANCE AND DAILY PER CAPITA COST.

Salaries of officers	$19,990 28	$.2483
Wages and labor	7,179 40	.0892
Provisions	11,744 86	.1459
Household stores	2,499 34	.031
Clothing	2,314 70	.0287
Fuel and light	10,759 19	.1336
Hospital and medical supplies	449 17	.0056
Transportation of inmates	1,615 50	.0201
Shop, farm and garden supplies	2,107 22	.0262
Ordinary repairs	50 01	.0006
Expenses of managers	239 80	.003
Expenses of officers and State officials	14 13	.0001
Miscellaneous	2,532 94	.0315
Total	$61,496 54	$.7638
Total weekly per capita cost		$ 35

Total disbursements during the year for extraordinary improvements	$18,300 94
Total expenditures	80,085 57

Average number of inmates (including eleven infants),	$220 59
Number of infants in orphan asylums.	2
Estimated value of farm and garden products during the year.	733 27
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured during the year.	1,025 00

TREASURER'S REPORT.

HUDSON, N. Y., *September* 30, 1902.

The annual statement of the treasurer of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, N. Y., for the year ending September 30, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

1901.			
Oct.	1.	Balance on hand	$1,080 58
	10.	Draft, general fund	5,600 00
	15.	Draft, chap. 294, Laws 1900	3,000 00
	15.	Draft, chap. 294, Laws 1900	400 00
	15.	Draft, chap. 294, Laws 1900	27 75
	15.	Draft, chap. 294, Laws 1900	586 50
	15.	Draft, chap. 294, Laws 1900	88 12
	15.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901	355 36
	15.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901	1,190 00
	15.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901	107 42
	18.	Draft, chap. 294, Laws 1900	425 00
Nov.	15.	Draft, general fund	5,000 00
	18.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901	100 00
	18.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901	1,000 00
	18.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901	25 00
	26.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901	180 00
Dec.	12.	Draft, general fund	5,000 00
	23.	Draft, chap. 294, Laws 1900	100 00
	23.	Draft, chap. 294, Laws 1900	65 02
	23.	Draft, chap. 294, Laws 1900	5 75
	23.	Draft, chap. 294, Laws 1900	116 67

Dec.	23.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901....	$271 00
	23.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901....	23 84
	23.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901....	24 00
	23.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901....	702 05
1902.			
Jan.	6.	Draft, chap. 294, Laws 1900....	744 00
	6.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901....	256 00
	6.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901....	30 00
	11.	Draft, general fund.....	6,000 00
	17.	Draft, chap. 294, Laws 1900....	1 42
	17.	Draft, chap. 294, Laws 1900....	600 00
	17.	Draft, chap. 294, Laws 1900....	41 40
	17.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901....	296 44
	30.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901....	2,000 00
Feb.	8.	Draft, general fund.....	6,000 00
	17.	Draft, chap. 294, Laws 1900....	166 75
	17.	Draft, chap. 294, Laws 1900....	217 00
	17.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901....	962 34
	17.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901....	170 51
	17.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901....	825 00
March	11.	Draft, general fund.....	6,000 00
	19.	Draft, chap. 294, Laws 1900....	118 00
	19.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901....	26 00
	26.	Draft, chap. 294, Laws 1900....	137 50
	26.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901....	237 50
	28.	Draft, chap. 294, Laws 1900....	276 12
April	8.	Draft, general fund.....	5,000 00
	17.	Draft, chap 324, Laws 1901....	750 00
	17.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901....	296 00
May	8.	Draft, general fund.....	5,000 00
	16.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901....	1,093 21
June	9.	Draft, general fund.....	4,500 00

June	21. Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901....	$7 95	
	21. Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901....	16 44	
July	10. Draft, general fund.....	4,000 00	
Aug.	11. Draft, general fund.....	4,400 00	
	21. Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901....	40 83	
	21. Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901....	120 00	
	21. Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901....	57 17	
	21. Draft, chap. 434, Laws 1902....	19 88	
Sept.	9. Draft, general fund.....	5,000 00	
			$80,881 52
1901.			
October 31.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	$19 25	
November 30.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	33 70	
December 31.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	2 24	
1902.			
January 31.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	8 10	
February 28.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	4 62	
March 31.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	8 97	
April 30.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	23 45	
May 31.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	4 56	
June 30.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	120 73	
July 31.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	47 50	
August 31.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	3 40	
September 30.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	6 57	
			$288 09
			$81,169 61

CLASSIFIED DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries of officers	$19,990 28
Wages and labor.....	7,179 40
Expenses of managers	239 80
Expenses of institution officers.....	14 13
Provisions.....	11,744 86
Household stores.....	2,499 34

Clothing	$2,314 70	
Fuel and light	10,759 19	
Hospital and medical supplies	449 17	
Shop, farm and garden supplies	2,107 22	
Ordinary repairs	69 01	
Transportation of inmates	1,615 50	
Miscellaneous	2,532 94	
Returned to State Treasurer	288 09	
Chap. 294, Laws 1900	7,117 00	
Chap. 324, Laws 1901	11,164 06	
Chap. 431, Laws 1902	19 88	
		$80,085 57
Bank balance Oct. 1, 1902		$1,084 04

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.

1900.		
October 1. Bank balance	$1,080 58	
From general appropriations	61,500 00	
From special appropriations	18,300 94	
From miscellaneous receipts	288 09	
		$81,169 61

Disbursements.

For general funds	$61,496 54	
For special fund	18,300 94	
Returned to State Treasurer	288 09	
		$80,085 57
Bank balance October 1, 1902		$1,084 04

The bank balance is composed of maintenance only.

Total amount of appropriation from inception of institution to October 1, 1902	$1,358,243 96
Less appropriations under chap. 324,	

Laws 1901, reappropriated from chap. 569, Laws 1900.....	$562 34	
Chap. 294, Laws 1900.....	13,900 00	
Less appropriations under chap. 431, Laws 1902, reappropriating from chap. 294, Laws 1900.....	16,116 40	
		$30,578 74
		$1,327,665 22
Total amount drawn from same..		1,268,132 11
Less the following unexpended balance of appropriations which lapsed 1899.....		$59,533 11
1901.		
May 24. Extension of electric light plant, chap. 790, Laws of 1897.....	$283 54	
May 12. Plumbing in cottages, chap. 569, Laws 1899.....	11 38	
12. General repairs, chap. 569, Laws, 1899.....	33	
1902.		
April 6. Furniture and furnishings chap. 294, Laws 1900....	02	
New locks in cottages, chap. 294, Laws 1900....	285 00	
Repairs to steam and electrical plant, chap. 294, Laws 1900.....	15 00	
Repairing fences, chap. 294, Laws 1900.....	6 93	

1902.		
April 6. General repairs, chap. 294, Laws 1900.	$56 66	
		$658 86
In the hands of Comptroller.		$58,874 25

This balance is composed as follows:

Maintenance.	$11,850 00
Chap. 294, Laws 1900	215 00
Chap. 324, Laws 1901.	15,712 73
Chap. 431, Laws 1902.	31,096 52

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS WILSON,

Treasurer.

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OF THE

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AT HUDSON, N. Y.

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ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND CHAPEL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

House of Refuge for Women

AT HUDSON, N. Y.

For the Year Ending September 30, 1903.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 2, 1904.

ALBANY
OLIVER A. QUAYLE
STATE LEGISLATIVE PRINTER
1904

OFFICERS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

CHARLES H. STRONG, *President.*

MARCIA CHACE POWELL, *Secretary.*

THOMAS WILSON, M. D., *Treasurer.*

ANNIE W. ALLEN.

SUPERINTENDENT.

HORTENSE V. BRUCE, M. D.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

ELOISE WALKER, M. D.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 24.

IN SENATE,

FEBRUARY 2, 1904.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., *December* 1, 1903.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

The Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, beg to submit this as their report for the year ending September 30, 1903.

During the year the Board has lost, by resignation, the valuable services of four of its members—Mrs. Belden, Mr. Hoyt, Mr. Mills and Dr. Griswold. The term of Dr. Wilson expired, but was renewed for a further full term by the Governor. By appointment of the Governor in February, Charles H. Strong of New York city, became a member of the Board to fill an unex-

pired term; and likewise, Mrs. Joseph Allen, of New York city, became a member in June. There are two vacancies in the membership of the Board. The work of the Board could have proceeded with less embarrassment and with more promptness if these places had been filled. We need another member resident at Hudson, and there should be a representative on the Board from one of the western counties, say Onondaga.

Charles H. Strong has been chosen president. The new members of the Board think this not an inopportune time to express their unqualified praise of the work of their predecessors in office, including their two colleagues, Mrs. Powell and Dr. Wilson. It seems to us that the management of the institution, both in its material and reformatory aspects, has reached an exceptionally high plane. The superintendent, Dr. Hortense V. Bruce, and the resident physician, Dr. Eloise Walker, are still with us, and the Board is fully convinced that their capacity is of the highest, and their work beyond reproach.

We were embarrassed for a considerable part of the year by the failure to obtain a satisfactory assistant superintendent. Appeal to the eligible list proved unavailing, until in September there came to us Miss Frances E. Hubbell, who, we hope, will meet our requirements.

With the advent of the fiscal supervisor, and the inauguration by him, with the assistance of the boards of managers and superintendents, of new methods in the joint purchase of supplies, we resolved to try the experiment of abolishing the office of steward. This is a saving of $1,500 per annum, salary of that office. The result has been, however, to add largely to those duties of the superintendent which relate to the business side of the institution, and correspondingly to take from her the

time which she would so gladly give to a closer supervision over the inmates and the minor officers. We may, therefore, need the appointment of some man as inspector or supervisor of the buildings and grounds, but who shall be paid a sum considerably less than that formerly paid to the steward.

Nothing need be said in this report as to the discipline prevailing among the inmates. Their attitude is in the main friendly and respectful, and their relations with the matrons frank and agreeable. There is at Hudson at present a set of women doing excellent work and in good spirit—no pretence, no friction; and without an exception, they seem to entertain a feeling of affectionate loyalty for the superintendent. The same may be said of the engineer, gardener, carpenter, and other men about the grounds, some of whom have been with the institution for many years.

The work in the schools—sewing, cooking, laundry, elementary instruction in English branches and physicial exercise—has progressed uniformly and steadily. Every inmate receives training in all the schools. The physician's report shows a satisfactory condition in the matter of the health of the inmates during the past year. The religious training of the inmates receives painstaking and sensible attention. The exercises in the chapel each Sunday, attended by all the inmates who are not ill or in punishment, are strikingly impressive, and at the same time simple, and with as little as possible of the customary institutional mannerisms.

The fact that the population of the institution is steadily declining, is a source of perplexity and disappointment. It seems to us that some means must be provided by the State Board of Charities, or otherwise, for acquainting the committing magis-

trates, who are new men in many cases from year to year, of the character of the institution—that it is a reformatory, and not a prison—of explaining the method of commitment, which is, to our mind, unnecessarily intricate, and above all, of making clear to the authorities, to the people, and to the press in the several contributing counties, that girls sent to Hudson are cared for at the expense of the state, and that on the other hand, girls sent to local charitable institutions are usually cared for at the expense of the county. This is also a matter which, it seems to us, should appeal directly to the members of the Legislature. It should not be overlooked that the per capita cost for an institution of small population is relatively greater than that of an institution of larger population. A continuance of the present habit of committing girls to local private institutions, which seems to be growing, is, therefore, a source of pecuniary loss to the state, as well as to the county.

Before leaving this subject, it may be of use to call the attention of the Legislature to the recent opinion of the Court of Appeals in People ex rel. May Clark vs. Bedford Reformatory, which emphasizes the need of care on the part of the committing magistrates in executing the commitment papers. The fact is that the Attorney-General has prescribed a form of commitment papers, three or more in number, so intricate as to make it difficult for the average committing magistrate to prepare them all in conformity with the statutes. We intend to ask the Attorney-General to provide a simpler, uniform set of papers for use in the three houses of refuge.

We have recently directed the preservation among our records of a careful minute concerning each departing inmate, that will serve as a definite estimate by the superintendent of the effect

of the institutional life upon the character of the inmate. We have found it impossible to follow closely the steps of the girls as they leave the institution and go into the outer world.

During the year, all the cottages, including the nursery, have been extensively repaired,—plastering, plumbing, electric wiring,—all new, some new floors, and painting and varnishing.

Before the close of the year, contracts had been prepared, after public bidding, for a general reconstruction of the administration building, providing for a rearrangement of the rooms, so that the building will be used entirely for offices, superintendent's quarters and officers' sleeping rooms, and providing for the removal of all the inmates, and the transfer of the school rooms to the industrial building. This work also includes new plumbing, new electric wiring, new fire escapes and a new heating system.

At the same time, contracts were let for the new hospital building. This is to be constructed within the rear wing of the present prison building, making use of the exterior walls only. The interior will be entirely altered for hospital purposes, and finished in accord with modern ideas of sanitation. There will be eleven private rooms for patients, an operating room, solarium and a dispensary. There will be two rooms for nurses, bathrooms and a dining-room.

At the same time, contracts were let for extensive alterations in the prison building. The present system of cells in the central part of the building, standing back to back, is to be abolished, and a central corridor is to be carried through, and the walls of the cells extended to the outside walls of the building, so that there will be separate rooms and solid wooden doors in place of iron barred doors.

The changes in the administration and prison buildings will make necessary new schoolrooms, which will be placed in the upper floor of the industrial building. This negatives the idea of using that floor for a gymnasium. The appropriation for that purpose will be hereinafter referred to.

The main contract for all the foregoing was let to Dean and Havens of Olean, the lowest bidder, and the work is progressing satisfactorily.

After all the contracts had been let, calling for an expenditure of a sum less than the available appropriations, the party with whom we had contracted for furnishing the new heating system, refused to perform, and the Attorney-General is considering whether he may be held. At this time, it seems utterly improbable that a new contract can be made for a sum that will bring us within the available appropriations. This will necessitate sacrifices of much that was highly desirable in the administration building, and obliges us to ask for a further appropriation to complete the work. Attention will be called specifically to this at the conclusion of this report.

Work has been begun in preparation of recreation grounds, to supplement the regular, daily, indoor gymnasium work, which has proved of such value in the care of the neurotics. All concede that no agency for the promotion of the physical and moral welfare of the inmates exceeds in value the work of the girls in the gardens and on the lawns, and the exercises in the gymnasium. The present plans contemplate four tennis courts, two basket ball fields, and four croquet fields, and the grounds will probably be ready in the spring.

The installation of a sewage disposal plant awaits action upon the plans by the State Architect, who, in turn, is awaiting a report from the Commissioner of Health.

Chapel, Storehouse and Administration Building.

The report of the steward shows a per capita cost for the current year of $5.63, as against $5.35 last year. The increase is due in part to a decrease in the population, and in part to cost of provisions, but mainly to increase in the cost of coal during the strike.

It will be seen, by reference to the treasurer's report, that at the close of the year there was available a cash balance in our favor in the hands of the Comptroller of $49,820.99. The sum of $3,500 for maintenance will, of course, be drawn upon for maintenance during the coming year, as we understand that does not lapse. All the balance, saving four items, will be required to pay the contractors engaged in the work on the administration, prison and hospital buildings hereinabove described. These four items are: $993.80 appropriated for a gymnasium room in the industrial building, which, as has already been explained, is no longer necessary; $7,897.25, appropriated for a sewage disposal plant and hereinabove referred to; $2,500 for a new boiler, an item which was never wanted by this institution, and provision for which was an error; $1,000 for recreation grounds and equipment, part of which has already been expended, and the balance of which will be used in the spring.

Finally, the Board respectfully urges the appropriation by the Legislature of the following sums:

For maintenance	$60,000 00
For general repairs, to be used in the main to complete the work in the administration, hospital and prison buildings, so that the original plans of the State Architect shall be carried out	5,000 00
Furniture, furnishings and hospital equipment	1,000 00
Enlargement of coal sheds, and provision for delivery therein	5,000 00

this reason that, as we do not need a boiler, we ask for reappropriation of the last named sum.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES H. STRONG,
MARCIA CHACE POWELL,
ANNIE W. ALLEN,
THOS. WILSON.

CHAPEL, COTTAGES AND STOREHOUSE.

Superintendent's Report.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

RECEIVED.

Adults	63
Born in hospital	6
Total	69

DETAIL.

By rearrest	4
By commitment	59
Total	63

DISCHARGED.

Adults	82
Infants	6
Total	88

DETAIL.

Released on expiration of term of five years	15	
Released on expiration of term of three years	37	
Released after three years' service	12	
Released before expiration of three years	2	
Transferred to orphan asylums	5	
Discharged with mother	1	
Total absolute discharges		72
Total conditional discharges		16
Total		88

SUMMARY.

Population, October 1, 1902		213
Received October 1, 1902, to October 1, 1903		69
		282
Discharged October 1, 1902, to October 1, 1903		88
Population, October 1, 1903		194
Adults	188	
Infants	6	

AGE OF ADMISSION.

15 years	7
16 years	7
17 years	5
18 years	12
19 years	5
20 years	5
21 years	2
22 years	6
23 years	3
24 years	5
26 years	2
27 years	4
	63

OFFENSES.

Assault, third degree	1
Disorderly child	1
Disturbing public peace	3
Grand larceny	1

Inmate of disorderly house	3
Keeper of disorderly house	1
Neglect of child	1
Petit larceny	7
Public intoxication	14
Prostitution	29
Street strolling, offense against public decency, Penal Code, 675	1
Vagrant and prostitute	1
	63

CONVICTION.

Convicted first time	45
Convicted second time	14
Convicted third time	4
	63

NATIVITY.

Born in New York	49
Born in Pennsylvania	3
Born in Vermont	1
Born in New Jersey	1
Born in Michigan	1
Born in Ohio	1
Born in Connecticut	2
Born in Canada	3
Born in Ireland	1
Born in Germany	1
	63

PARENTAGE.

American	38
Canadian	5
English	3
German	3
Irish	5
Mixed	3
Unknown	6
	63

NUMBER OF INMATES RECEIVED FROM EACH COUNTY.

Albany	1
Columbia	1
Dutchess	3
Essex	1
Greene	1
Herkimer	1
Jefferson	2
Oswego	2
Oneida	6
Orange	8
Onondaga	18
Putnam	1
Rensselaer	1
St. Lawrence	9
Schenectady	5
Saratoga	1
Ulster	1
Warren	1
	63

Looking Northeast.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

1. Heredity:

Insanity	6
Drunkenness	29

2. Education:

Illiterate	9
Can read	15
Can read and write fairly well	36
Common school education	3
	63

3. Occupation:

Domestics	34
Waitresses	3
Factory workers	5
Housekeepers	5
No occupation	16
	63

4. Home life:

Lost mother	13
Lost father	15
Lost both parents	5
Stepmother or stepfather	14
Intemperate parents	29
Immoral parents	10
Unpleasant home life	13
No home life	2
Left home early	3
Good home	17

5. Religion:

Protestant	35
Roman Catholic	16
Jewish	1
None	11
	63

6. Condition:

Single	42
Married	20
Widow	1
	63

PAROLE STATISTICS.

Total number on parole September 30, 1903		9
Detail:		
Maintaining regular correspondence	8	
Known to have violated parole	1	
Paroled during the year		16
Detail:		
Maintaining regular correspondence	7	
Discharged from parole	5	
Rearrested	4	
Discharged from parole obligations during the year		25
Detail:		
Discharged from last year	14	
Discharged from this year	5	
Time expired	2	
Rearrested	4	

DURATION OF SERVICE PREVIOUS TO LEAVING INSTITUTION.

Detail:

One year to two years	4
Two years to three years	14
Three years to four years	43
Four years to five years	6
Discharged after five years' service	15
	82

GENERAL SCHOOLS.

Fifth and sixth grades:

Total number instructed	84
Average number instructed daily	35
Number discharged before completing grade	8
Number promoted	15

This school was in session eleven months during the year.

Third and Fourth Grades:

Total number instructed	118
Average number instructed daily	53
Number discharged before completing grade	17
Number promoted	50

This school was in session ten and one-half months during year.

COOKING SCHOOL.

Preparatory classes:

Total number instructed	64
Average number instructed daily	11
Number removed before completing course	5
Number completing course	59

This class was in session eleven months during the year.

Advanced classes:

Total number instructed	30
Average number instructed daily	9
Number removed before completing course	1
Number completing course	29

This class was in session eleven months during the year.

PLAIN SEWING SCHOOL.

Total number instructed	99
Average number instructed daily	32
Number completing model course	63
Number completing full course	97
Number discharged before completing course	5
Number now in classes	24

This school was in session eleven months and one week during year.

DRESSMAKING SCHOOL.

Total number instructed	64
Average number instructed daily	21
Number discharged before completing course	15
Number completing course with drafting	9
Number completing course without drafting	26
Number now in class	17

This school was in session eleven months during year.

LAUNDRY SCHOOL.

Total number instructed	85
Average number instructed daily	26
Number who have completed course	40
Discharged before completing course	14
Number now receiving instruction	29

This class was in session twelve months during the year.

North and Central Rows of Cottages.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Number of classes each week	24
Average number instructed daily	85

Special instruction is given to those unable to attend the regular classes.

The classes have had instruction during eleven months of the year.

VOCAL MUSIC.

Monday class (alto), average attendance	90
Wednesday class (soprano), average attendance	90
Friday class (two parts), average attendance	180

These classes have met regularly each week during the year.

ARTICLES MADE IN SEWING AND DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENTS.

From October 1, 1902, to October 1, 1903.

Aprons, white	364
Aprons, gingham	547
Bands	66
Bed Pads	28
Bibs	9
Blankets, pinning	16
Bread cloths	49
Bonnets	11
Capes	16
Cloaks	7
Drawers, children's	2
Drawers, brown	165
Drawers, white	85
Dresses, cloth	71

Dresses, calico	138
Dresses, cottage	204
Dresses, children's	41
Handkerchiefs	948
Ironing sheets	30
Napkins, sanitary	1219
Night gowns, brown	156
Night gowns, white	150
Pillow slips, brown	168
Sheets, white	40
Sheets, brown	99
Shirts, infant's	11
Shirt waists	71
Skirts	281
Skirts, children's	49
Towels, dish	53
Towels, hand	242
Towels, huck	52
Towels, roller	42
Waists, white	144
Waists, white, laundry	12
Waists, brown	253
Waists, children's	8

REPORT OF WORK DONE IN OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Chairs caned	12
Mattresses made	29

KNITTING.

Hose knitted	142 pr.
Mittens	18 pr.

Class in Physical Culture.

Physician's Report.

During the year ending September 30, 1903, the following cases have been treated in the hospital:

Abortion	1
Ascariasis	1
Asthma	1
Bronchitis	2
Condylomata acuminata	2
Constipation	1
Dysmenorrhoea	1
Endometritis	5
Epilepsy	2
Fever, malarial	2
Fever, typhoid	1
Fracture of fibula	1
Gastritis, acute	6
Influenza	5
Keratitis, interstitial	1
Labor	4
Lymphangitis	1
Menorrhagia	1
Neurasthenia	2
Ovaritis	2
Phthisis	3
Sprained ankle	3

Syncope	1
Syphilis	16
Total number of cases of syphilis in institution	46
Salpingitis	1
Daily average sick call	8
Daily average receiving treatment, not in hospital	24

Errors of refraction corrected:

Hyeropic astigmatism	5
Mixed astigmatism	1
Myopic astigmatism	1

There has been one laparotomy; performed by Dr. C. E. Fritts, assisted by Dr. Thomas Wilson.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING, LAUNDRY SCHOOL.

Steward's Report.

Date of opening, April 15, 1887.

Total acreage of grounds and buildings, 86 acres, 2 roods, 10¼ square rods.

Value of real estate, $325,218.70, as per cost.

Value of personal property, $23,450.99.

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR FOR MAINTENANCE AND DAILY PER CAPITA COST.

Salaries of officers	$19,503 95	$0.2549
Wages and labor	7,063 02	.0922
Expenses of managers	273 71	.0036
Expenses of officers	78 76	.0013
Provisions	10,953 83	.1432
Household stores	1,885 92	.0246
Clothing	2,416 13	.0316
Fuel and light	12,914 75	.1688
Hospital and medical supplies	416 31	.0054
Shop, farm and garden	1,242 23	.0162
Ordinary repairs	811 48	.0106
Transportation of inmates	1,631 37	.0213
Miscellaneous	2,421 58	.0316
Total	$61,613 04	$0.8053
Total weekly per capita cost		$5.637

Total disbursements during the year for extraordinary improvements	$18,447 57
Total expenditures	80,166 46
Estimated value of farm and garden products during the year	512 69
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured during the year	1,051 82

Average number of inmates (including eleven infants)	209 61
Number of infants in orphan asylums (for whom 96 3-7 weeks' board was paid)	7

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING, COOKING SCHOOL.

Treasurer's Report.

HUDSON, N. Y., *September* 30, 1903.

The annual statement of the Treasurer of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, N. Y., for the year ending September 30, 1903.

RECEIPTS.

1902.			
Oct.	1.	Balance on hand.....	$1,084 04
	21.	Draft, general fund.....	4,500 00
	23.	Draft, chap. 431, Laws 1902..	267 64
Nov.	7.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901..	2,550 00
	12.	Draft, general fund.....	5,000 00
Dec.	2.	Draft, chap. 431, Laws 1902..	19 50
	2.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901..	1,530 00
	11.	Draft, general fund.....	6,000 00
	18.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901..	1 75
		Draft, chap. 431, Laws 1902..	111 12
		Draft, chap. 431, Laws 1902..	9 38
		Draft, chap. 294, Laws 1900..	215 00
		Draft, chap. 431, Laws 1902..	97 00
1903.			
Jan.	16.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901..	500 00
		Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901..	850 00
		Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901..	1,685 00
		Draft, chap. 431, Laws 1902..	7 50
	23.	Draft, general fund.....	7,500 00
Feb.	11.	Draft, general fund.....	6,000 00
	27.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901..	650 00

March	12.	Draft, general fund.....	$5,000 00
	19.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901..	397 00
	19.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901..	40 00
		Draft, chap. 431, Laws 1902..	2,000 00
		Draft, chap. 431, Laws 1902..	1,800 00
		Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901..	3,015 00
	26.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901..	120 60
April	1.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901..	60 58
	11.	Draft, general fund.....	3,300 00
	13.	Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901..	10 00
		Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901..	10 50
		Draft, chap. 324, Laws 1901..	630 00
	18.	Draft, chap. 431, Laws 1902..	1,200 00
May	7.	Draft, general fund.....	4,000 00
June	6.	Draft, general fund.....	5,500 00
	22.	Draft, chap. 431, Laws 1902..	293 16
		Draft, chap. 431, Laws 1902..	180 12
July	9.	Draft, general fund.....	4,500 00
	23.	Draft, chap. 599, Laws 1903..	42 72
Aug.	10.	Draft, general fund.....	6,000 00
Sept.	8.	Draft, general fund.....	3,500 00
	23.	Draft, chap. 431, Laws 1902..	14 00
		Draft, chap. 599, Laws 1903..	140 00
			$80,331 61

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

1902.			
Nov.	30.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	$6 05
Dec.	31.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	1 65
1903.			
Jan.	31.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	1 60
Feb.	28.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	1 10

March 31.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	$3 79	
April 30.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	2 00	
May 31.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	2 82	
June 30.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	81 00	
July 31.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	4 27	
Aug. 31.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	32	
Sept. 30.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	1 25	
			$105 85
			$80,437 46

CLASSIFIED DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries of officers.....		$19,503 95
Wages and labor.....		7,063 02
Expenses of managers.....		273 71
Expenses of institution officers.....		78 76
Provisions		10,953 83
Household stores.....		1,885 92
Clothing		2,416 13
Fuel and light.....		12,914 75
Hospital and medical supplies.....		416 31
Shop, farm and garden.....		1,242 23
Ordinary repairs.....		811 48
Transportation of inmates.....		1,631 37
Miscellaneous		2,421 58
Returned to State Treasurer.....		105 85
Chap. 294, Laws 1900:		
New locks in cottages.....		215 00
Chap. 324, Laws 1901:		
Metal ceilings.....	$40 00	
General repairs.....	897 00	
Gymnasium equipment.....	120 60	

Repairs to steam plant....	$4,235 00		
Plumbing in cottages and administration building..	6,046 75		
		$11,339 35	
Chap. 431, Laws 1902:			
Metal ceilings in cottages 5, 6 and nursery.....	2,000 00		
Plastering in cottages 5, 6 and nursery.....	1,980 12		
Cleaning and plastering walls of cottages.....	1,200 00		
General repairs.....	698 92		
Sewage disposal plant.....	97 00		
Reconstructing prison building	23 38		
		5,999 42	
Chap. 599, Laws 1903:			
Covering steam pipes.....	200 58		
General repairs.....	683 22		
Plumbing in cottages and administration building..	10 00		
		893 80	
			$80,166 46
Bank balance, October 1, 1903.....			$271 00

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.

1902.			
Oct. 1.	Bank balance	$1,084 04	
	From general appropriations.	60,800 00	
	From special appropriations.	18,447 57	
	Miscellaneous receipts	105 85	
			$80,437 46

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING, SEWING SCHOOL.

Disbursements.

From general fund.....	$61,613 04	
From special fund.....	18,447 57	
Returned to State Treasurer.	105 85	
		$80,166 46
Bank balance October 1, 1903.....		$271 00

The bank balance is composed of maintenance only.

Total amount of appropriation from inception of institution to October 1, 1903.....		$1,440,161 65
Less appropriations under chap. 324, Laws 1901, reappropriated from chap. 569, Laws 1899.....	$562 34	
Chap. 294, Laws 1900.....	13,900 00	
Less appropriations under chap. 431, Laws 1902, reappropriated from chap. 294, Laws 1900.....	16,116 40	
Less appropriations under chap. 599, Laws 1903, reappropriated from chap. 324, Laws 1901.....	4,117 69	
		34,696 43
		$1,405,465 22
Total amount drawn from the same.....		$1,347,379 68
		$58,085 54

Less the following unexpended balances of appropriations which have lapsed:

1899.

May 24. Extension of electric light plant, chap. 790, Laws 1897	$283 54	

1901.			
May 12.	Plumbing in cottages, chap. 569, Laws 1899.....	$11 38	
	General repairs, chap. 509, Laws 1899.....	33	
1902.			
April 6.	Furniture and furnishings, chap. 294, Laws 1900.....	02	
	New locks in cottages, chap. 294, Laws 1900.....	285 00	
	Repairs to steam and electrical plant, chap. 294, Laws 1900	15 00	
	Repairing fences, chap. 294, Laws 1900	6 93	
	General repairs, chap. 294, Laws 1900	56 66	
1903.			
April 11.	Plumbing in guard house, chap. 324, Laws 1901....	55 49	
	Metal ceilings, chap. 324, Laws 1901	200 00	
	Gymnasium equipment, chap. 324, Laws 1901....	20	
1902.	Maintenance, Laws 1900...	3,350 00	
1903.	Maintenance, chap. 644, Laws 1901	4,000 00	
			$8,264 55
	In the hands of the Comptroller..		$49,820 99

School Room.

The balance in the hands of the Comptroller is composed as follows:

Chap. 593, Laws 1902:		
Maintenance		$3,500 00
Chap. 431, Laws 1902:		
Sewage disposal plant	$7,897 25	
Repairs to administration building	3,500 00	
Fire escapes for administration building	1,328 35	
Fire risers and hose for administration building	600 00	
General repairs	801 08	
Arrangement of upper room in industrial building for physical exercise and for apparatus	993 80	
Reconstructing prison building	8,976 62	
Recreation ground and equipment	1,000 00	
		25,097 10
Chap. 590, Laws 1903:		
Hospital and equipment	$10,000 00	
Plumbing and heating administration building and prison	5,500 00	
New boiler	2,500 00	
		18,000 00
Chap. 599, Laws 1903:		
Covering steam pipes	$799 42	
Metal ceilings	679 00	

Plumbing in cottages and administration building	$1,142 91	
Repairs to the steam plant.....	602 56	
		$3,223 89
		$49,820 99

All of the foregoing special funds are under contract except those for the sewage disposal plant, for the arrangement of the upper floor of the industrial building and gymnastic apparatus, for the recreation ground and equipment, and for the new boiler.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. WILSON,

Treasurer.

GIRL'S BED ROOM.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

House of Refuge for Women

AT HUDSON, N. Y.

For the Year Ending September 30, 1899.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 15, 1900.

ALBANY:
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.
1900.

ANNUAL REPORT

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BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

House of Refuge for Women

AT HUDSON, N. Y.,

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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 15, 1900.

ALBANY:
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.
1900.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 60.

IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 15, 1900.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., *September* 30, 1899.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

In conformity with the law, the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, N. Y., herewith submit their twelfth annual report.

MARCIA CHASE POWELL,
Secretary of Board.

OFFICERS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

HERBERT E. MILLS, President.

MARCIA CHASE POWELL, Secretary.

FULTON PAUL, Treasurer.

ANNAH S. T. HALCOMB,

THOMAS WILSON, M. D.

HOWARD TOWNSEND.

SUPERINTENDENT.

MARY E. MAY.

STEWARD.

NEWTON SCHERMERHORN.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.

CRAWFORD E. FRITTS.

REPORT.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN,
HUDSON, N. Y., *September* 30, 1899.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

This is the twelfth annual report of this institution. It has been one of the most eventful years in its history. The old Board of Managers, excepting one member, having resigned, in the summer a new board was appointed. The superintendent, Mrs. Francis O. Abbott, having resigned, Miss Sarah E. Henry, an officer upon the grounds, was appointed to act in her stead until one could be obtained from the certified list of the Civil Service Commission. Miss Mary E. May, of the Rochester State Hospital, having passed the required examination, is now serving a probationary term of three months.

There have been other resignations and some dismissals. This has made many changes among the officers, some of whom are entirely new and untried in this kind of work.

Since the buildings were erected there have been but comparatively few alterations made in them. There are many changes which are imperative to meet the present requirements of the institution. The Board of Managers beg to lay before your honorable body some of the most urgent needs. We greatly desire that the interior of the prison should be entirely remodelled, as it does not serve at all the purposes of a prison. The dungeons are damp and cold. The cells from their close proximity to each other and their faulty construction do not answer the purposes of punish-

ment. The fences about the grounds are sadly in need of repair, as at the present time they can be most easily scaled. The plumbing generally is defective and we would ask an appropriation to complete this work—some of the cottages having already been refitted. There is no place for cases of infection and we desire an isolation building therefor. The barn being at some distance from the gate, we wish a carriage shed near it for the convenience and protection of waiting teams. The interior of the administration building is inconvenient and the arrangement of the rooms unsatisfactory for the transaction of business with ease and economy in time. It could be rearranged with a comparatively small outlay. The stables and buildings in connection need repairs. It has been felt for a long time in the institution that there should be a gymnasium where the girls may exercise, particularly in winter. There is a building now upon the grounds very suitable for the purpose in which if some slight changes were made and the room equipped would make a fine gymnasium. In connection with the gymnasium a recreation ground is desired where the girls may have an opportunity for outdoor play, where they may have games and exercise which from the present construction of the grounds is denied them. A guard-house for the most obdurate cases is a great need to afford a place where girls may be put in solitary confinement. We desire an appropriation for furniture and furnishings for some of the rooms and some for the officers.

The locks in all the buildings are old and in many cases worn out; we ask to have them replaced. The fire equipment is utterly inadequate, to which we particularly call your attention. The ceilings in the main building and in the cottages are poor, many of them having already fallen and others in danger of falling hourly. The steam and electric plant are in need of repairs. The

drainage and grading of the grounds have been begun this year, but there are not funds enough for their completion. As by the present arrangements the steward must reside outside the institution, we would ask that a house be provided for him upon the grounds. This could be built in connection with a new gate house at the entrance. One of the most serious defects of the whole system is the disposal of the sewage. We would ask that a sufficient appropriation be placed in our hands that this may be met in a practical and thorough manner.

We ask your careful attention to these, the real needs of the Refuge. The necessity for these changes becomes more and more apparent as we proceed in our work. To bring the institution up to the real purposes of a reformatory we earnestly ask your co-operation. The details of each separate department are given by the superintendent in the succeeding pages of this report.

Respectfully,

MARCIA CHASE POWELL,

Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

In conformity with the established rules of the Institution, I have the honor to submit to you the statistical, biographical and departmental reports for the year ending September 30, 1899:

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of the population.

Number of inmates in institution September 30, 1898	273	
Admitted during the year on commitment	84	
Rearrested and returned	11	
Voluntary return	1	
		369
Discharged, conditionally	69	
Discharged at expiration of sentence	27	
Discharged, incapable of being benefited	1	
Discharged by order of the court	2	
Escaped during the year	3	
Died during the year	3	
		105
Total number of inmates September 30, 1899		264
Average number of inmates for the year		268
Number of infants in institution September 30, 1898	10	
Infants received with mother	1	
Infants born in institution	3	
		14

Infant sent to St. Vincent Male Orphan Asylum..	1	
Infant sent to St. Vincent Female Orphan Asylum.	1	
Infant sent out with mother.....	1	
Infant adopted	1	
		4
Total number of infants September 30, 1899.....		10
Average during the year.....		9
Average number of infants and inmates during the year.		277

TABLE NO. 2.

Number discharged from October, 1898, to September, 1899, inclusive, absolute.....		36
Detail:		
By order of the court.....	2	
Incapable of being benefited.....	1	
Short determinate sentences.....	5	
Released on expiration.....	22	
Died	3	
Escaped	3	
Released on conditional discharge.....		69
		105
Population October, 1898:		
Adults and infants.....		283
Received since October, 1898.....		96
		379
Released since October, 1898.....		105
		274

Population September 30, 1899:

Adults	264
Infants	10
	274

TABLE NO. 3.

Total number on parole September 30, 1899		94
Detail:		
Maintaining regular correspondence	58	
Failing to report for September, 1899	18	
Known to have violated parole	13	
Out of the State	5	
Paroled during the year		69
Paroled a second time		3
Discharged from parole obligations during the year		43

Percentage of reformations based on above figures; duration of service previous to leaving institution:

1 year or less	5
1 year to two years	11
2 years to three years	22
3 years to four years	20
4 years to five years	11
Discharged after five years service	22
Miscellaneous discharges	14
	105

TABLE NO. 4.

AGE OF ADMISSION.

12 years	2
14 years	3
15 years	6
16 years	14
17 years	15
18 years	11
19 years	8
20 years	5
21 years	5
22 years	2
23 years	5
24 years	3
26 years	2
27 years	1
29 years	1
40 years	1
	84

TABLE NO. 5.

OFFENCES.

Petit larceny	8
Frequenting disorderly houses	2
Street strolling	1
Disorderly conduct	10
Grand larceny	8
Prostitution	22
Larceny	2
Assault in third degree	

Vagrancy	2
Public intoxication	2
Vagrancy and common prostitution	7
Habitual drunkenness	1
Theft and larceny	1
Inmates of disorderly houses	6
Lewd letter through mail	1
Assault in second degree	1
Disorderly conduct, habitual drunkenness	1
Cruelty to animals	1
Keeping a disorderly house	1
Grand larceny, second degree	3
Disorderly conduct and common prostitution	1
Common prostitution, vagrancy, intoxication	1
Petit larceny and disorderly conduct	1
Total	84

TABLE NO. 6.

CONVICTIONS.

Convicted first time	72
Convicted second time	8
Convicted third time	4
	84

TABLE NO. 7.

NATIVITY.

Born in State of New York	66
Born in State of Pennsylvania	2
Born in State of New Jersey	1

Born in State of Massachusetts	1
Born in State of Ohio	1
Born in State of Nebraska	1
Born in State of Virginia	1
Born in State of Rhode Island	1
Born in America	1
Born in Canada	1
Born in Ireland	2
Born in England	3
Born in Germany	1
Nationality unknown	2
	84

TABLE NO. 8.

PARENTAGE.

American	39
Irish	8
English	2
German	5
French	2
Scotch	1
Mixed	13
Unknown	14
	84

TABLE NO. 9.

NUMBER OF INMATES RECEIVED FROM EACH COUNTY.

Broome	3
Chenango	2
Chemung	3

Clinton	4
Columbia	2
Delaware	1
Dutchess	3
Fulton	2
Greene	2
Jefferson	2
Kings	2
New York	12
Nassau	1
Onondaga	10
Otsego	2
Orange	2
Oswego	1
Queens	2
Rensselaer	2
Richmond	1
Rockland	1
Saratoga	1
Steuben	2
Suffolk	1
St. Lawrence	5
Schenectady	1
Tioga	2
Washington	1
Westchester	11
	84

(BIOGRAPHICAL).

1. Heredity:

Epilepsy	28
Insanity	9
Drunkenness	6

2. Education:

Illiterate	13
Can read and write a little	31
Can read and write well	30
Good education	10
	84

3. Occupation:

Servants	46
Mill hands	8
Worked at trade	7
School girls	2
Lived at home	21
	84

4. Home life:

No mother	36
Stepmother or father	26
Drinking parents	41
Left home early	11

5. Religion:

Protestant	52
Roman Catholic	23
None	9
	84

GENERAL SCHOOLS.

Sixth and seventh grades:

Total number instructed	63
Average number instructed daily	30
Number promoted	31
Number of punishment cases	3
Average class marking	77%

Fourth and fifth grades:

Total number instructed	75
Average number instructed daily	36
Number promoted	11
Number of punishment cases	2
Average class marking	73%

Manual class:

Total number instructed	72
Average number instructed daily	36
Number promoted	11
Number of punishment cases	3
Average class marking	73%

Prison school:

Total number instructed	123
Average number instructed daily	32

Cooking school:

Number enrolled	93
Average daily attendance	22
Number in class yet to complete course	22
Number removed from class	8

Number paroled or whose terms expired before completing course	5
Number of punishment cases	2
Number completing course	56

Sewing school:

Total number instructed in dressmaking	64
Average number daily	24
Total number instructed in sewing	218
Average number daily	43

ARTICLES MADE.

Sewing school:

Aprons	1,476
Bread cloths	50
Drawers	134
Dresses	540
Napkins	1,764
Night gowns	612
Skirts	732
Sheets	84
Suits	120
Towels	180
Waists	600
Waitress' aprons	6
	6,298

Dressmaking school:

Dresses, serge	80
Dresses, calico	160
Hats, trimmed	82

Dress skirts	3
Dresses, made	3
Shirt waists	49
White skirts	4
Dresses, children's	12
Shirts, children's	12
Night gowns, children's	12
Bands	12
Dolls dressed	12
Dolls made and dressed	12
Embroidered center pieces	3
Coats, children's	2
Capes	32
	490

Singing school:

The classes in singing have been regularly held three times weekly, as in former years. Tone, quality and proper use of vocal and breathing organs have been taught, in addition to the usual singing by hand signs for tone measurement and spacing exercises by figures. Fourteen girls have voluntarily written exercises, showing their ability to think accurately the tone intervals of any familiar tune. Good order has prevailed in the classes and the singing at the Sunday services, as well as at other times, shows a marked advancement in intelligent interpretation and ability to properly use and not abuse the voice. One and two part singing is now, as formerly, in regular practice and use. A three part song has recently been well sung. Only two rehearsals have been omitted during the year.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Daily prayers are held in each building, morning and evening. Religious services are held in the chapel on Sunday afternoon, conducted by clergymen of different denominations in turn, or, in their absence, by the superintendent.

Inmates are privileged, when occasion or emergency requires, to see a priest or clergyman of their own denomination.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

Date of opening, April 15, 1887.

Total acreage of grounds and buildings, 86.

Value of real estate, $299,751.64.

Value of personal property, $10,106.22.

DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR FOR MAINTENANCE AND DAILY PER CAPITA COST.

Salaries of officers	$17,754 30	$0.176
Wages and labor	8,463 48	.084
Provisions	10,204 58	.10
Household stores	2,653 37	.026
Clothing	3,331 90	.033
Fuel and light	8,854 98	.088
Hospital and medical supplies	585 60	.006
Transportation of inmates	3,221 41	.032
Shop, farm and garden supplies	1,618 27	.016
Ordinary repairs	2,908 45	.029
Expenses of managers	450 31	.004
Miscellaneous	6,146 91	.061
Total	66,193 56	.655
Total weekly per capita cost		4.58

Of this $2,414.89 was expended for the support of 26 infants sent to St. Margaret's House, St. Vincent's F. O. Asylum and St. Vincent's M. O. Asylum.

Total disbursements during the year for extraordinary improvements	$5,929 99
Total expenditures	72,123 55

Average number of inmates (including 9 infants)..	277
Number of infants in orphan asylums.....	26
Estimated value of farm and garden products during the year	$1,328 11
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by inmates during the year.....	1,640 80

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The following is a list of the diseases treated in the hospital, where the services of the consulting physician were deemed necessary:

Abscesses	8
Acne	3
Adenitis	4
Amenorrhea	8
Anaemia	12
Arthritis	1
Asthenopia	6
Astigmatism	18
Bronchitis	30
Burn	2
Bursitis	1
Chorea	2
Colic-bilious	2
Conjunctivitis	4
Constipation	20
Catarrh (nasal)	6
Diarrhea	40
Dysentery	10
Dysmenorrhea	4
Dyspepsia	8
Eczema	3
Endometritis	6
Epilepsy	4

Fever (simple)	11
Fever (malarial)	14
Fever (typhoid)	8
Finger (dislocation of)	1
Finger (injury of)	4
Gastritis	2
Gonorrhea	6
Goitre	1
Haematemesis	1
Hemorrhoids	3
Hand (injury of)	4
Heart (disease of)	3
Hystero-epilepsy	1
Hepatitis	1
Hypermetropia	10
Insanity	6
Knee (injury of)	1
La grippe	12
Laryngitis	3
Leg (injury of)	1
Leucorrhea	16
Marasmus	3
Masturbation	3
Menorrhagia	4
Migraine	8
Myopia	8
Neuralgia	21
Non compos mentis	8
Opthalmia (purulent)	2
Ovaritis	4

Parturition	6
Phthisis pulmonalis	4
Pleuritis	3
Pneumonia	1
Poison, Rhus Radicaus	3
Prolapsus, uteri	2
Rheumatism	2
Syphilis	26
Tonsils (removal of)	1
Tonsillitis, follicular	4
Tumor of breast	2
Tumor of eye	1
Tumor of neck	3
Tumor, fibroid	1
Uterus, ulcer of	5
Uterus, curetting of	3
Varicose veins	1
Vegetations, venereal	5
Vaginitis	9

Three deaths have occurred during the year. One died from syphilis of the brain and one of phthisis pulmonalis and one from perforation of the intestine, coincident with typhoid fever.

There were six births in the institution during the last year, one premature birth and one still-born child at full term.

No epidemic of a contagious nature has prevailed during the year. In the winter there were a number of cases of La Grippe and following these there was considerable diarrhea, and some of these patients later developed typhoid fever.

The resident nurses has cared for a large number of the simple diseases of the inmates and the physician has been called only when it was necessary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

HUDSON, N. Y., *September* 30, 1899.

The annual statement of the treasurer of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, N. Y., for the year ending September 30, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

1898.				
Oct.	1.	Balance on hand.....	$971 51	
		Draft, general fund.....	1,500 00	
	9.	Draft, general fund.....	5,000 00	
	14.	Draft, chap. 607, Laws 1898..	4,165 00	
Nov.	14.	Draft, general fund.....	5,500 00	
Dec.	15.	Draft, general fund.....	5,400 00	
	31.	Draft, general fund.....	2,500 00	
		Draft, chap. 607, Laws 1898..	600 10	
		Draft, chap. 790, Laws 1897..	107 90	
1899.				
Jan.	26.	Draft, general fund.....	6,000 00	
Feb.	28.	Draft, general fund.....	5,000 00	
March	10.	Draft, general fund.....	5,500 00	
April	14.	Draft, general fund.....	5,350 00	
May	23.	Draft, general fund.....	5,350 00	
June	7.	Draft, chap. 569, Laws 1899..	71 77	
		Draft, chap. 569, Laws 1899..	985 22	
	20.	Draft, general fund.....	5,000 00	
July	13.	Draft, general fund.....	5,000 00	
Aug.	16.	Draft, general fund.....	4,500 00	
Sept.	22.	Draft, general fund.....	5,900 00	
				$74,401 50

SUNDRY SALES.

1898.				
Oct.	31.	General fund	$20 00	
Dec.	31.	General fund	9 28	
Jan.	31.	General fund	2 92	
Feb.	28.	General fund	21 56	
March	31.	General fund	20 14	
April	30.	General fund	2 27	
May	31.	General fund	97 76	
June	30.	General fund	8 52	
July	31.	General fund	34 32	
Aug.	31.	General fund	3 15	
Sept.	30.	General fund	11 65	
				$231 57

OTHER SOURCES.

Rebate (transportation of inmates)		100 60

CLASSIFIED DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries of officers	$17,754 30
Wages and labor, permanent	7,273 32
Wages and labor, temporary	1,190 16
Expenses of managers	450 31
Provisions	10,204 58
Household stores	2,653 37
Clothing	3,331 90
Fuel	8,459 82
Light	395 16
Hospital and medical supplies	585 60
Shop, farm and garden	1,618 27
Ordinary repairs	2,908 45
Transportation of inmates	3,221 41

Miscellaneous (detailed)	$5,617 69	
Miscellaneous (contingent)	529 22	
State Treasurer (sundry cash sales)	155 40	
Chap. 607, Laws 1898	4,765 10	
Chap. 790, Laws 1897	107 90	
Chap. 569, Laws 1899	1,056 99	
		$72,278 95
Bank balance October 1, 1899		$2,454 72

Recapitulation.

RECEIPTS.

1898.			
Oct. 1.	Bank balance	$971 51	
1898–99	From general appropriations	67,500 00	
	From special appropriations	5,929 99	
	From sundry sales	231 57	
	Rebate (transportation of inmates)	100 60	
			$74,733 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

For general fund	$66,348 96	
For special fund	5,929 99	
		$72,278 95
Bank balance October 1, 1899		$2,454 72

The bank balance is composed of maintenance only.

Total amount of appropriation from inception of institution to October 1, 1899	$1,057,665 22
Total amount drawn from same	1,048,273 45
	$9,391 77
Less unexpended balance for extension of electric light plant, under chapter 790, Laws 1897, which lapsed May 24, 1899	283 54
In hands of Comptroller	$9,108 23

This balance is composed as follows:

Maintenance	$1,000 00
Chapter 569, Laws 1899	8,108 23
	$9,108 23

Respectfully submitted,

FULTON PAUL,

Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

House of Refuge for Women,

AT HUDSON, N. Y.,

For the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 30, 1899.

WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.,
STATE PRINTERS,
NEW YORK AND ALBANY,
1899.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

House of Refuge for Women,

AT HUDSON, N. Y.,

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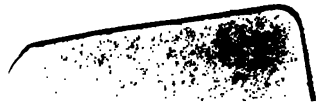

New York State Training School for Girls 4-16-089.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 34.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 30, 1899.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., *September* 30, 1898.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

In conformity with the law, the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, N. Y., herewith submit their eleventh annual report.

ELIZABETH S. BROWN,

Secretary of Board.

OFFICERS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

SARAH C. B. CADY, President.
ELIZABETH S. BROWN, Secretary.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Treasurer.
CHARLES P. COOK, M. D.
WILLIAM E. MILBANK, M. D.
FULTON PAUL.

SUPERINTENDENT.

FRANCES OLMSTEAD ABBOTT.

STEWARD.

NEWTON SCHERMERHORN.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.

CRAWFORD E. FRITTS, M. D.

SUPERVISORS, ETC.

Women.	Office.
Miss Delia Gaul Ray	General supervisor.
Mrs. Melissa Patton	Matron hospital.
Mrs. Jessie Cuyler	Head supervisor prison.
Mrs. Cora S. Morse	Domestic science and cooking teacher.
Miss Julia B. Rider	Head of dressmaking and sewing school.
Miss Carrie McKenzie	Storekeeper.
Miss Alice Bushnell	General teacher.

Women.	Office.
Miss Helen Hearn	Supervisor cottage 1.
Miss C. A. Whitmarsh	Supervisor cottage 2.
Miss Marion Rudgers	Supervisor cottage 3.
Mrs. Anna Spoor	Supervisor cottage 4.
Miss Abbie Parker	Supervisor cottage 5.
Miss Sarah Henry	Supervisor cottage 6.
Miss Kate Ransom	Supervisor administration building.
Mrs. Jane Winslow	Supervisor nursery.
Miss Mattie Gray	Housekeeper prison.
Miss Margaret O'Keefe	Assistant supervisor.
Miss Mary Vallette	Assistant supervisor.
Miss Sarah B. Hufcut	Assistant supervisor.
Miss Jane Ray	Assistant supervisor.
Miss Mary Gaul	Assistant supervisor.
Miss Ada Rivenburgh	Assistant supervisor.
Miss Clara Whitmarsh	Assistant supervisor.
Miss Elizabeth Sausbiere	Assistant supervisor.
Miss Emma Fraleigh	Assistant supervisor.
Miss Sarah Nelson	Assistant supervisor.
Mrs. Ella Quiggle	Assistant supervisor.
Mrs. Harriet Mulford	Assistant supervisor.
Miss Mary Little	Assistant supervisor prison.
Miss Nettie Leonard	Assistant supervisor prison.
Miss Mary Pratt	Laundry supervisor.
Miss Mary Johnson	Prison night watch.
Miss Sarah Eagleson	Assistant supervisor prison
Mrs. Froeene Brolley	First assistant supervisor prison.

Men.	Office.
Edwin Rowley	Singing master and organist.
Charles McArthur	Watchman.
Garrett Hennessey	Watchman.
Fred LaBrie	Watchman.
Henry Rote	Watchman.
Samuel Montgomery	Fireman.
Edward Thornton	Fireman.
Clarence Johnson	Fireman.
John Mellen	Driver.
Luke Martin	Carpenter.
Alexander Neil	Truckman and laborer.
Joe Martin	Laborer.
Wm. Van Bach	Marshal and deputy.
John Clough	Marshal and deputy.

Report of the Board of Managers.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN,

HUDSON, N. Y., *October* 1, 1898.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

The year 1898 is the eleventh since the opening of this institution, and the work accomplished in it has been satisfactory.

Mrs. Sarah V. Coon resigned the office of superintendent in September, 1897, and was succeeded by Mrs. Frances Olmstead Abbott, who has proved to be a most faithful and efficient officer.

We beg leave to renew several suggestions relative to the needs of the House of Refuge which have not received your favorable action. The prison building should be reconstructed upon an entirely different plan, so that sufficient and healthful separation of the inmates may be secured and demoralizing communications between them be prevented. The present structure is badly arranged in every particular. It is deficient in bathing facilities, is poorly ventilated, and the unavoidable association of those confined within its walls precludes the discipline required in the first stages of life in the institution and is destructive to reformatory influence.

Thorough drainage and sewerage of the grounds and buildings are absolutely indispensable, but are now almost entirely unprovided for. This evil is of the gravest character and should be at once corrected.

The soil upon which the buildings stand is a gray clay impervious to water, and in periods of melting snow and after rains the grounds are sodden and covered with mud and pools of standing water for days at a time.

An efficient drainage system could be readily and cheaply installed, for the institution is located upon a plateau with sharp declivities on three sides.

The bathing facilities for inmates are deficient. We have only old fashioned iron tubs and but few of them. They should be immediately replaced by spray baths, such as are in use at the Elmira Reformatory and in several other institutions. These prevent the spread of disease and insure perfect cleanliness. They could be conveniently placed upon the first floor of the prison building at a small cost. In 1896 we called attention to the condition of the hospital in the following language:

"We urge that an annex shall be made to the hospital, where infectious diseases may be treated. This is necessary as a sanitary measure, for there is no place where patients can be isolated in such cases.

"The hospital is a wooden building intended to be a temporary structure, and is very insufficiently heated. Its plan is such that in case of fire the removal of patients would be attended with great difficulty and danger, and we consider it a menace to the health and safety of the institution. It is frequently criticised by visitors, as it falls short of the other commodious and comfortable buildings which compose the Hudson House of Refuge. The managers earnestly desire to see it replaced by a well constructed building."

The evils there referred to still exist and have been aggravated by the lapse of time and by the presence of contagious diseases.

A hothouse and hotbeds for the protection of the plants and flowers which beautify the grounds during the summer are required.

In closing, a special plea is made for the erection of a new and suitable gate house. The present structure, built eleven years ago, is a flimsy wooden building, built in a primitive style, cheap looking and unsuitable for an entrance to a State institution.

We respectfully urge that it be replaced by a brick gate house, with a residence for the steward connected with it, which would materially reduce his salary. It would be highly advantageous to and for the better conduct of his business should he be able to reside on the grounds.

The details of the history of the year's administration are sufficiently set forth in the accompanying reports of the several officers.

ELIZABETH S. BROWN,

Secretary.

HUDSON, N. Y., *October* 1, 1898.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

In presenting this my first annual report of the operation and conduct of the House of Refuge, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1898, I desire to preface the statistical, biographical and departmental reports by the submission of some considerations pertinent to the work done and to what is needed for the maintenance of our institution and the furtherance of the purposes for which it was established.

By reference to Exhibit IV it will be seen that a very large portion of the inmates are 16 to 17 years of age and that the majority are serving first sentences.

This places under our care and influence a great amount of untrained material, and the opportunity for labor and the possibilities for reformation and improvement furnished by this class of first offenders can scarcely be overestimated.

The cottage assigned as a residence for young girls under 16 is nearly filled. Its inmates receive special and careful motherly training and have a separate school in their own home. But, under existing conditions, a total separation of the young from the old, of the girls confined for a first offense from her who has violated the law for years, is impossible at the House of Refuge.

The evils resulting from this situation would be greatly minimized by the erection of a detached guard house or ward for the occasional isolation of those hardened offenders who from time to time disturb the good order and discipline of cottage life, and who, by their evil example, undo much of the good accomplished by the faithful labors of matrons and instructors. I am aware that this subject has been considered by you and I respectfully urge the necessity for the change.

The following enumeration will show the changes and reorganization of work during the last year:

a. Classification of prison inmates.

b. Reversal of grading system.

c. Uniforming of female employees.

d. Establishment of a regular graded sewing school.

e. Introduction of a manual training class for the mentally deficient.

f. Special attention to the care of grounds, including roads, flower beds, and vegetable garden.

g. Introduction of a new system of marking, which takes an accurate account of the mental, moral and physical development of the inmates.

h. Cataloguing by card both confined and paroled inmates.

i. Systematic classification and distribution of library books.

j. Establishment of a new and light solitary cell, which has been used with good results.

k. Reorganization of the laundry work in the industrial building, so that the girls have regular professional training and receive diplomas.

These changes have proved most useful and salutary.

A rigid account is kept of all paroled girls, and the result of this in bringing offenders to justice is manifest. It is difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain any accurate percentage of reformations. For a sexual, mental or moral pervert but little good can be anticipated, but for those girls who are here because of neglect or bad environments we have great hope.

The moral tone and tendencies of the inmates while subject to discipline are generally good and their future looks reasonably bright and promising.

The study of special conditions and circumstances in their lives is of much interest and will doubtless be of great benefit in the subsequent conduct of the work.

The causes of moral defection must be inquired into in all cases before we can have a clear view of remedies or results.

Concerning the 102 females received during the year, including 81 newly committed and 21 rearrested, I have ascertained the following facts:

	Per cent.
1. Lived away from home	55
2. Had either step-mother or step-father	36
3. Brought up by aged people	12
4. Without mother or wholly orphaned	37
5. Had been inmates of other institutions	13
6. Ran away from home	35
7. Led astray by evil father or mother	30

A casual glance at these figures will show that many are here as the result of their environments.

An etiological study of the institution will be of great benefit to us and to others in the future.

Dr. Hutchinson's classification of the causes of prostitution, viz:

	Per cent.
Love of display, luxury and idleness	42.1
Lack of employment	9.4
Seduction	11.3
Bad surroundings	23.8
Heredity	7.8
Primary sexual appetite	5.6

would well repay study and careful analysis and application to those under our care, and we are gradually putting these figures to the test.

The manual training class has already, in the six months of its existence, shown excellent results in teaching patience, precision, self-control, accuracy and kindred qualities which are part of a well-poised character.

Violence and destructiveness appear to be directly attributable to a lack of proper balance. This, in turn, seems to be largely the result of nervous disturbance, and not always of bad temper or deliberate motive.

The defectives, who from time to time are discovered in our population, cause much anxiety and annoyance.

Section 147 of chapter 546 of the Laws of 1896 (the State Charities Law) provides a clear procedure for dealing with those who are manifestly insane or of such a low mental order as to be plainly incapable of being materially benefited by the discipline of the institution upon their arrival here. Such persons are, under the law, to be at once returned, under proper escort, to the counties whence they were committed.

The difficulties occur in the cases of those whose mental aliena-

tion or deficiencies become apparent after the lapse of considerable time and of a longer or shorter residence with us.

The border lines between sanity and insanity, between weak intelligence and actual idiocy, are often so vague and shadowy that only the skill of experts can differentiate the conditions which they separate.

Such subjects are exceedingly hard to manage, and frequently create disturbance, disorder and loss of property before their true condition develops itself.

During the year three inmates have been judicially declared insane and transferred to Matteawan, after careful and thorough observation and examination by a competent medical commission.

In the care of one in particular, her departure was followed by a marked improvement in the behavior of the girls who had necessarily been thrown into contact with her, for, strangely enough, such a person always has a train of admirers who note and imitate her antics and are moved to evil conduct by her excesses of temper or manner.

A very careful watch is kept over the mental phenomena developed in the prisons and cottages.

It is not easy to determine whether any actual sane girl is wholly incorrigible, in a penal sense. Several who have appeared to be so during the year have finally yielded to patient treatment by officers and matrons and have become reasonably well behaved.

Reasonable and beneficial entertainments have been given from time to time. The following is the list for the year:

1. An exhibition of phonograph and vitascope.

2. An afternoon of singing and recitation by Miss Marion Swazey, of Beverly, Mass.

3. A lecture and recitation by Mrs. Henry Powell, of Brooklyn.

4. Dramatic entertainment by the Young People's Club of the Universalist Church.

5. Scarf drill by the Young People's Society of the Methodist Church.

6. Lecture on travels in Norway and Russia by Miss Anna Anderson, of Albany.

7. An exhibition of fireworks on the Fourth of July.

8. Musical entertainment by the following ladies and gentlemen: Miss Elizabeth Cady, Mrs. Fred Stott, Mr. Claude McArthur, Miss Emma Loomis, Miss Edna Rudgers, Mr. Bert Payne, Mr. Keller, Mr. Loos, Miss Emma Traver, Mr. and Mrs. Aitkin, and Mr. Slater.

9. Open air concert by street piano.

10. A Christmas tree.

11. Two choral services, one at Christmas and one at Easter.

The following clergymen have conducted services and preached on Sundays during the year: Rev. G. C. Yeisley, Rev. Sheldon Griswold, Rev. Dr. Carter, Rev. J. D. Corby, Rev. Mr. Cornish, Rev. J. G. Graham, Rev. Mr. Parks, Rev. Harold Flack, Rev. Mr. Traver, Rev. Mr. Burritt, Rev. John Donnelly, Rev. L. J. Deane, Rev. Mr. McDaniels.

To all those who have so kindly given their services we extend our sincere thanks.

These pleasures we consider an effective element of discipline.

It is only just to acknowledge the great aid afforded to me by the example of my predecessor, Mrs. Sarah V. Coon, whose long years of intelligent and devoted service as a pioneer in reformatory work have left an impression upon the character and traditions of the institution that cannot be effaced and that will

always be an incentive to the best efforts of those who follow her in the line of duty.

The staff of officers and employees have, as a rule, faithfully and earnestly discharged duties that are always difficult and often discouraging, and for them, as well as for myself, I bespeak a continuation of the sympathy and encouragement for which I thank you.

The following tables and exhibits are respectfully submitted.

FRANCES OLMSTEAD ABBOTT,

Superintendent.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

EXHIBIT I.

Received during year, October, 1897, to September, 1898, inclusive:

Adults	102
Infant with mother	1

Detail:

By rearrest		16
By return out of place		4
By voluntary return		1
By commitment		81
Detail:		
By commitment from city courts	12	
By commitment from police courts	15	
By commitment from recorders courts	20	
By commitment from justices courts	27	
By commitment from court of general sessions, New York city	7	
Total	81	
By rearrest second time		2
Number of infants with mother		1
Number of infants born and living		6
Number of negroes		8
Number of short determinate sentences, law of 1896		4
Number committed for second term		1

EXHIBIT II.

Number discharged from October, 1897, to September, 1898, inclusive:

Absolute		57
Detail:		
On account of ill health	2	
By order of court	1	
By habeas corpus	3	
Transferred to Matteawan	3	
Transferred to Sonyea	2	
Short determinate sentences	2	
Transferred to Poughkeepsie	1	
Released on expiration	40	
Died (2 adults, 2 infants)	4	
Transferred to House of Good Shepherd	3	
Released on conditional discharge		57
Total, September 30, 1897		114
Population October, 1897, adults and infants		292
Received since October, 1897		103
		395
Released since October, 1897		114
		281
Population September 30, 1898:		
Adults		271
Infants		10
Total population		281

EXHIBIT III.—PAROLE STATISTICS.

Total number on parole September 30, 1898	80
Detail:	
Maintaining regular correspondence	60
Failing to report for September, 1898	10
Known to have violated their parole	20
Paroled to domestic service	36
Paroled to go home	37
Paroled during year	57
Paroled a second time	3
Number discharged from parole obligations during year	23

Percentage of reformations based on figures given above, 75.

Duration of service previous to leaving institution:

1 year or less	5
1 year to 2 years	4
2 years to 3 years	20
3 years to 4 years	25
4 years to 5 years	3
Discharged after 5 years' service	40
Miscellaneous discharges	17
Total	114

Average term of service before parole, 3½ years.

EXHIBIT IV.—AGE OF ADMISSION.

12 years	3
13 years	1
14 years	2
15 years	9
16 years	12

17 years	11
18 years	6
19 years	10
20 years	4
21 years	6
22 years	5
23 years	5
24 years	6
25 years	1
Total	81

EXHIBIT V.— OFFENCES.

Prostitution	33
Frequenting disorderly houses	1
Drunkenness	8
Petit larceny	12
Assault, second degree	1
Assault, third degree	2
Robbery, second degree	1
Vagrancy and prostitution	10
Disorderly conduct	11
Grand larceny	2
Total	81

EXHIBIT VI.— CONVICTIONS.

Convicted first time	71
Convicted second time	8

Convicted third time	1
Convicted seventh time	1
Total	81

EXHIBIT VII.—NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE.

Born in State of New York	60
Born in State of Pennsylvania	3
Born in State of New Jersey	1
Born in State of Massachusetts	3
Born in State of Maryland	1
Born in State of North Carolina	1
Born in Canada	6
Born in Wales	1
Born in Tennessee	1
Born in Germany	1
Born in Ireland	1
Born in Nova Scotia	1
Born in Sweden	1
Total	81

EXHIBIT VIII.

American parentage	30
Irish parentage	6
English parentage	5
German parentage	4
West Indian parentage	1
African parentage	3
Swedish parentage	1
French parentage	3

Welsh parentage	1
Mixed parentage	26
Unknown parentage	1
Total	81

EXHIBIT IX.—NUMBER OF INMATES RECEIVED FROM EACH COUNTY.

Albany	1
Broome	3
Chenango	1
Clinton	1
Dutchess	9
Franklin	1
Fulton	1
Greene	1
Herkimer	1
Jefferson	5
Kings	2
Montgomery	2
New York	7
Oneida	1
Onondaga	10
Orange	8
Oswego	2
Rensselaer	2
Richmond	3
St. Lawrence	5
Schenectady	1
Steuben	2

Suffolk	2
Schoharie	1
Tioga	3
Ulster	1
Washington	1
Westchester	4
Total	81

PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS.

The following tables are designed to be in some degree a study of the psychological side of the work. We are not fully equipped to make it either technical or exhaustive, yet we trust that the step taken in this direction will be a help. The dispositions of inmates are almost uniformly cheerful. We find them happy, contented, willing, anxious to learn, industrious, cleanly, and unselfish. These virtues are all on the right side for a successful development of character. Still, often we find that the very girls in whom these virtues are the most clearly developed are those who will lapse into some of the faults shown in Exhibit I. Quick temper and lack of self-control can easily be estimated at 75 per cent., but it is wonderful to watch the gradual opening of the mind to the true significance of discipline, i. e., from within the subject, rather than from without.

The modes of discipline are not harsh, but offense is followed rapidly by punishment, and we find that which reacts on the mind is always superior in results to that which is merely creative of physical discomfort.

Discipline is administered in the same spirit a parent would exercise toward a rebellious child; first, entreaty, kindness and moral suasion, and force resorted to only as a final step.

Deprivations and rewards are better than harsher punishment.

The greater number returned this year from the world on account of violated parole is due to a more rigid system of super-

vision. As soon as we feel any tightening of the rein, we begin an inquiry, which often results in rescuing a girl from the old conditions of life into which she has momentarily lapsed.

Table 4 of Exhibit II, showing home life, gives an insight into the causes which have brought the inmates hither, and so far as possible they are kept from former environments when sent out on parole. We are very much inclined to the opinion that the step-mother and step-father difficulty grows out of a prevailing sentiment against the relationship rather than from any evil inherent in it.

The records will be so kept hereafter as to make it possible that there should be a more exhaustive analysis of this class of offenders.

The following tables, with the exception of Exhibit I, relate only to the 81 newly committed inmates received during the year.

EXHIBIT I.

(Showing quality and percentage of offences in the cottages.)

Quarreling	9
Fault-finding	9
Loud talking	9
Pilfering	9
Licentiousness	9
Stubbornness	9
Disobedience	18
Lying	27
Insubordination	27
Profanity	27
Impertinence	36

EXHIBIT II.

(Biographical.)

1. Heredity:

Epilepsy	12
Insanity	4
Drunkenness	25

2. Education:

Illiterate	13
Can read and write well	35
Can read and write only a little	21
Good education	12
	81

3. Occupation:

Servants	55
Milkhands	5
Lived at home	42
School girl	13

4. Home life:

No mother	30
Step-mother or father	29.1
Drinking parents	24
Bound out	4
Left home early	28.3

5. Religion:

Roman Catholic	20
Protestant	52
Hebrew	2
None	7

6. Social condition:

Married	19
Single	62
	81
Unmarried mothers of children	20

7. Mental condition:

Excellent	16
Average	42
Deficient	23
	81

8. Moral sense:

Wanting	21
Defective	47
Highly organized	13
	81

9. Character of skull:

Symmetrical	62
Asymmetrical	19
	81

10. Character of face:

Pleasing	54
Repulsive	9
Symmetrical	6
Asymmetrical	12
	81

EXHIBIT III.

The following tables are designed to show the progress and character of the work in the different buildings included in the institution:

TABLE I.

(Showing percentage of promotion and moving population.)

Prison	15
No. 2	17
No. 3	22
No. 4	19
No. 5	15
No. 6 to main building	8
No. 1 to main building	1

From Nos. 6 and 1, as well as main building, inmates are paroled rather than promoted. This accounts for the diminishing percentage in these houses.

TABLE II.

(Showing graded expenses for year.)

Prison	$4,432 08
Main building	2,337 48
Cottage 6	1,737 50
Cottage 5	1,602 10
Cottage 3	1,336 93
Cottage 4	1,275 01
Cottage 2	1,223 05
Cottage 1	1,175 25
Nursery	1,072 31
Hospital	826 96

TABLE III.

(Showing graded expenses per capita for one month; based on food, household supplies, and clothing only.)

Main building, which includes board for 10 officers and 17 inmates	$7 21
Cottage 3, 3 officers and 25 inmates	5 57
Prison, 8 officers and 67 inmates	5 51
Nursery, 17 inmates, 12 infants and 2 officers	5 25
Hospital, 2 officers and invalids, and 14 inmates	4 92
Cottage 6, 3 officers and 32 inmates	4 52
Cottage 2, 3 officers and 25 inmates	4 43
Cottage 4, 2 officers and 25 inmates	4 42
Cottage 1, 3 officers and 23 inmates	4 27
Cottage 5, 3 officers and 34 inmates	3 92

TABLE IV.

(Showing graded number of cases transferred to hospital for treatment.)

Prison	28
Cottage 4	10
Cottage 6	10
Cottage 1	7
Main building	6
Nursery	4
Cottage 5	3
Cottage 3	2
Cottage 2	1

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

I have the honor to present herewith a report of the medical work of the House of Refuge for Women.

The following is a tabulated report of the cases treated at the hospital during the year:

Abscess	9
Acne	2
Adenitis	3
Alcoholismus	1
Amenorrhea	7
Anaemia	11
Ankle (sprained)	1
Arthritis	2
Asthenopia	3
Astigmatism	16
Bronchitis	26
Burn	1
Bursitis	2
Chalazion (operation)	2
Chorea	1
Colic, bilious	1
Conjunctivitis	5
Constipation	12
Convulsions (remic)	1
Cataract	1

Catarrh (nasal)	4
Deafness	1
Diarrhea	15
Dysentery	1
Dysmenorrhea	1
Dyspepsia	4
Eczema	2
Endometritis	5
Epilepsy	3
Fever (simple)	10
Fever (malarial)	12
Fever (typhoid)	4
Finger (dislocation)	1
Finger (amputation)	1
Finger (injury of)	4
Finger (necrosis of)	1
Gastritis	5
Gonorrhea	4
Goitre	1
Haematemesis	1
Hemorrhoids	2
Hemorrhage (post portium)	1
Hand (injury of)	5
Heart (disease of)	1
Hystero-epilepsy	1
Hepatitis	1
Hypermetropia	9
Insanity	4
Knee (injury of)	2
La grippe	6

Laryngitis	2
Leg (injury of)	1
Leucorrhea	13
Marasmus	4
Masturbation	2
Memorrhagia	4
Migraine	5
Myopia	5
Nephritis	1
Neuralgia	17
Non compos mentis	5
Ophthalmia (purulent)	2
Otitis	1
Ovaritis	4
Parturition	6
Periostitis	1
Phlebitis	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	8
Pleuritis	2
Pneumonia	1
Poison, Rhus radicaus	2
Psolapsus, utri	2
Ranula	2
Rheumatism	6
Synovitis	2
Syphilis	17
Tape worm	1
Tonsils (removal of)	5
Tonsilitis, follicular	3
Thrush	2

Tumor, of breast	2
Tumor, of eye	1
Tumor, of neck	2
Tumor, fibroid	1
Uterus, ulceration of	6
Uterus, curetting of	4
Varicose veins	1
Vegetations, veneral	4
Vaginitis	5

Four deaths have occurred during the year; two adults and two infants. Of the adults one died of typhoid fever and one of phthisis pulmonalis. Of the infants one died of hereditary syphilis and one of marasmus.

Six infants were born in the institution during the past year, three males and three females.

All newly committed inmates are carefully examined by the physician as soon as they arrive at the institution, and their history, with medical memoranda, is written out for future reference.

During the year just passed, the urgent necessity of a new hospital has become more apparent than ever before. With an increasing number of patients, with acute infectious and contagious diseases, obstetric and surgical cases all treated in the same wards, with no facilities for isolation, and these in a building improperly constructed, defective in drainage and plumbing, and impossible to heat sufficiently to have the patients comfortable in winter, a wooden building only intended as a temporary structure when built, its plan is such that in case of fire the removal of patients would be attended with difficulty and danger.

These seem to be all-sufficient reasons for the immediate construction of a new hospital.

Very many of the simple diseases of the inmates have been successfully treated by the matron of the hospital, Mrs. M. C. Patton, who is a skilled trained nurse, assisted by Mrs. E. M. Quiggle. Both deserve much praise for the untiring and conscientious manner in which they have discharged their duties.

To the Superintendent and other officers of the institution I gratefully acknowledge their cordial co-operation and efficient aid.

In presenting this my eleventh annual report to the board of managers, I desire to express my appreciation for the continued manifestation of their confidence.

Respectfully submitted.

CRAWFORD ELLSWORTH FRITTS,

Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

REPORT OF GENERAL TEACHER.

The work for the year has included instruction in deportment, morals, care of person, reading, orthography, penmanship, arithmetic, geography (including map drawing), and language; also general lessons on history, the natural sciences, current topics and civics.

Entering the classes soon after their commitment to the institution, the girls are in many cases in a state of mind approaching one or the other extreme of determined antagonism or utter indifference to anything intended for their improvement.

The gradual change for this condition to one of cheerful tractability and receptiveness, from a state in which lessons have to be forced to one in which they are desired and enjoyed, is not unusual, and is a source of much pleasure and encouragement.

It is of deeper interest to note the moral awakening from habitual deceit and general untrustworthiness, to a desire, first, to be thought deserving, and, later, to try earnestly to become worthy of respect and confidence.

Such efforts, though by no means universal, are the bright spots which serve to keep alive our faith in human nature.

A manual training class was formed in June for the purpose of benefiting girls incapable of advancement under the ordinary methods of instruction. During the three months of its existence we have made, of course, but a beginning. Nevertheless the interest shown by the girls during this short time is proof of the wholesomeness of the training, and the results have been most satisfactory.

The making of envelopes for the hospital for use in the distribution of medicines has already shown, in a small way, the practical side of the work, and with time in which to develop further results each particular of work, whether drawing, modeling, paper folding or cutting, it is hoped will prove the full practicability of the course pursued.

The regular routine of the school lessons has taught patience in overcoming obstacles, and to-day the department shows less of the fault-finding, discontented element and more of the cheerful attention to study which point so convincingly to an upward step in the order of the average scholarship.

There are but few of the girls who are willing to stand low in class examination, and failures are due more to lack of ability than to disinclination to succeed.

The advance is necessarily slow, and to the careless observer might not be apparent, but a daily, painstaking observation shows that the tendency is towards improvement.

While the work done by most of the girls has been excellent, the class markings of a few have been low, and I think an average class marking would be about 75 per cent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Seventh and eighth grades:

Total number instructed	66
Average number instructed daily	29

Fifth and sixth grade classes:

Total number instructed	128
Average number instructed daily	42
Number promoted	33
Number of punishment cases	4

REPORT OF MANUAL CLASS.

Total number instructed during the year	104
Average number instructed daily	41
Number promoted	37
Number of punishment cases since June	2

REPORT OF PRISON SCHOOL.

Total number of pupils instructed	120
Average number instructed daily	22
Average class marking for deportment and attendance	5.5
Average class marking for deportment	9.7

REPORT OF MUSIC DIRECTOR.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of the New York State House of Refuge for Women, Hudson, N. Y.:

I have the honor to report that the study of vocal music has been carried on for the past year under the same general plan outlined in my last report. Instruction has been given to one half of the inmates on Monday of each week and to the other half on Wednesday of each week. A general rehearsal of the whole class has been held every Friday, and the service on Sunday has been made far more attractive by two-part singing, the Monday class having been taught the alto part.

After due consideration, I beg to offer a few suggestions and recommendations. More than a quarter of a century of practical experience in class and chorus work has convinced me that too much time is generally consumed in trying to teach the technical part of music, namely, note reading. When public money is appropriated for the introduction and prosecution of any study in a school, reformatory, or other similar institution, the State is entitled to receive the quickest and most practical return for the money expended. This assertion suggests the question often put by those in authority, namely: What is the practical use of music in the public institutions? I answer, the practical use of music is to excite, regulate, and control the emotions, and there is no exercise except vocal music that accomplishes this result. Note reading is a purely technical, intellectual study and when carried too far in the class room tends to defeat the very end for

which a teacher of vocal music should strive. A class in vocal music which does not leave the room in a happier state of mind than when it entered has failed utterly to receive any practical benefit from its music lesson. Can any one doubt the practical benefit of an exercise that excites and controls the best emotions of the human heart? This is not a theory. It is a proven fact. Not a single lesson in vocal music is given in this institution which does not carry with it convincing proof of the above statement. Girls enter the room in a sullen or angry mood, caring nothing about concealing their ill temper, the lesson begins and they take no part at first, but as the singing goes on its influence is apparent. Their mood changes and little by little the ill temper departs, and when the lesson is half over they are singing as if nothing in the world were of more interest or importance to them. For indorsement of this assertion, I refer you without hesitation to the superintendent, teachers and matrons. They know what is the practical good of vocal training as conducted in this institution. It is acknowledged by those who have listened to the singing of the inmates that the quality of tone produced by them has been greatly improved by their vocal training, and I am informed by those in authority that the good influence of the vocal training extends beyond the singing class and is apparent in the repression and control of voice and conversation.

Music attacks the nervous system directly, reaches and arouses where physic and change of air can neither reach nor arouse. Music will some day become a powerful and acknowledged therapeutic. The Greek was not far wrong when he laid such stress on gymnastics. And we, living in the full development of this divine art of music, put it to less practical uses than the Greek,

who never went beyond music as a rhythmic and melodic regulator of dancing, feasting, and oratory.

It remains for us to take up the pregnant hint and claim modern music as the great organ of emotional culture and emotional discipline.

This practical view of the unique and perfect functions of the musical art is, I think, sufficiently new to require a little further explanation.

Music, in short, is bound, when properly used and understood, to train us in the exercise of our emotions, as the gymnasium trains us in the exercise of our limbs. The Greek understood both these uses; we probably understand neither.

First, then, music arouses the emotions. Inward activities long dormant or never before awakened are called up and become new powers within the breast; for, remember, emotion nerves for action. The stupidest horse that goes up hill to the sound of bells, the timidest soldier that marches to battle with fife and drum, the most delicate girl who spins round tireless in the dance, the poorest laborer who sings at his work, any of them is good enough to prove that music rouses and sustains emotion.

But, secondly, music disciplines and controls emotion. That is the explanation of the art of music as distinguished from the mere power of the musical sound. You can rouse with a stroke; but to guide, to moderate, to control, to raise and depress, to combine, to work out a definite scheme involving appropriate relations and proportions of force, and various mobility for this, you require the subtle machinery of an art; and the direct machinery for stirring up and regulating emotion is the wonderful vibratory mechanism created by the art of music.

In conclusion, I beg to suggest that some way be devised whereby a money appropriation can be annually available for new printed words and for keeping the piano and organ in tune and repair. A very small sum should suffice. It seems superfluous to urge the absolute necessity of keeping instruments in good tune if voices are to be taught and musical tones developed. No singer, however cultivated, can sing in tune against an instrument out of tune, and for the learner nothing could be more detrimental or could more positively work against faithful teaching than a piano or organ out of tune.

After the State has expended so much money for these instruments, it seems only policy to keep them in order.

EDWIN C. ROWLEY,

Organist and Musical Director.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF DRESSMAKING.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

I have the honor to present to you the third annual report of the school of dressmaking.

During the past year a graded system has been introduced, in addition to the dressmaking class, with great success.

During the month of January two new rooms were opened, including two grades with two teachers. All the inmates are obliged to pass through the lower grades. In the lowest they are taught to over hand, to run, to hem, to turn hems, to gather, to put on bands, to knit, to darn, and to patch. A sample is required which shall exhibit all the various stitches learned, and if this passes the examination the pupil is advanced to the next higher grade. In this they are taught to do finer work, to stitch on the sewing machine, to cut by pattern, to join garments, and to do briar stitching. After passing the examination from this grade, if the pupil has developed talent in this line of sewing, she is encouraged to enter the next higher class and to learn all kinds of finer sewing, including fine white work, calico gowns, shirt waists and garment finishing. Hem stitching, drawn work, and embroidery are also taught in this class.

The dressmaking class is the highest in the school. Pupils are here taught a thorough system of measuring, of drafting, of cutting, of basting, of fitting and finishing waists, sleeves and skirts. Working models are also made both from copy and original designs.

Each pupil is obliged to select a fashion plate and make a gown entirely without assistance before she can receive a diploma.

The behavior of the inmates in general in the schools is very good. It is very seldom any cases are reported to the cottages for punishment. The exact number cannot be mentioned because it has not been recorded.

The girls are interested in their work. They learn to be patient and persevering and correct mistakes cheerfully. The success of the girls who have gone out with the dressmaking trade learned is a great incentive to those remaining to learn thoroughly and always do their best.

The average number instructed is 130.

GARMENTS MADE.

Sewing school:

Aprons	1,250
Bread cloths	100
Chemise	370
Drawers	420
Dresses	570
Hose	10
Napkins	1,400
Night gowns	410
Pillow cases	210
Skirts	300
Sheets	640
Towels	570
Waists	570
Waitress aprons	4

Dressmaking school:

Serge dresses	94
Calico	191
Hats trimmed	94
Dress skirts	2
Dresses made	22
Dresses repaired	8
Waists made	5
Waists repaired	6
Shirt waists	8
Tea jackets	2
White skirts	2
Under skirts	6
Children's dresses	24
Shirts	36
Night gowns	24
Bands	24
Dolls dressed	12
Dolls made and dressed	12
Embroidered center pieces	3
Babies' coats	3

JULIA B. RIDER,

Instructor of Dressmaking.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF THE COOKING SCHOOL.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

I have the honor to present to you the third annual report of the cooking school of the House of Refuge for Women.

Total number of inmates instructed	94
Average number instructed daily	22
Number in class October 1, 1898, still to complete the course	22
Number receiving diplomas for excellent work	44
Number paroled before completing full course	7
Number removed from class before completing full course	8
Failing to receive diplomas	13

The work in this department has been continued along the same line as in the preceding years, there being two classes in session daily during the school week, and a term consisting of four months' work. During this time the girls are instructed in elementary principles of the chemistry and physiology of cooking and are given daily practical work, which includes all the branches of plain and fancy cooking that might be required in the average American family.

The food thus prepared in a lesson is given to the class as a luncheon, or, when practicable, sent to the administration building, the prison, or to the officers elsewhere on the grounds.

One lesson a week consists in the preparation and serving of a regular meal, frequently a dinner of several courses, so that during the term the girls may become familiar with dining-room service. A few lessons are also given in the making of gruels and other sick-room cookery. Outside of the school work the girls from the cooking classes are generally chosen by the matrons of their cottages to do the regular cooking there, that they may put into immediate practice the results of their school instruction. The cooking school also has the preparation of any special day luncheons or dinners which may be served in the institution.

The facts that the superintendent has always a long list of applicants for admission to the cooking school, that once entered a girl never wishes to leave until the course is completed, and that the conduct of all admitted has been almost without reproach attest the popularity of the school among the girls.

The knowledge that they acquire of the work is manifested by the good reports which come to us of their work from the many girls who have been paroled to take positions in domestic service.

Respectfully submitted.

CORA SIBYL MORSE.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

HUDSON, N. Y., *September* 30, 1898.

The annual statement of the treasurer of the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, N. Y., for the year ending September 30, 1898:

Receipts.

1897.				
Oct.	1.	Balance on hand	$2,869 95	
	14.	Draft, general fund	4,000 00	
Nov.	11.	Draft, general fund	7,000 00	
Dec.	13.	Draft, general fund	6,000 00	
	24.	Draft, chap. 790, Laws 1897	20 00	
1898.				
Jan.	6.	Draft, general fund	6,000 00	
Feb.	10.	Draft, general fund	6,500 00	
March	8.	Draft, general fund	5,500 00	
April	7.	Draft, general fund	6,000 00	
May	9.	Draft, general fund	5,500 00	
June	7.	Draft, general fund	5,500 00	
	30.	Draft, chap. 607, Laws 1898	234 90	
July	8.	Draft, general fund	5,500 00	
	26.	Draft, chap. 790, Laws 1897	175 00	
Aug.	5.	Draft, general fund	5,500 00	
Sept.	9.	Draft, general fund	5,000 00	
				$71,299 85

Sale of Home Products.

1897.				
Oct.	31.	General fund	$290 80	
Nov.	30.	General fund	387 61	
Dec.	31.	General fund	421 90	
1898.				
Jan.	31.	General fund	273 81	
				$1,374 12

Sundry Sales.

1897.				
Oct.	31.	General fund	$15 94	
Nov.	30.	General fund	53 58	
Dec.	31.	General fund	4 28	
1898.				
Jan.	31.	General fund	9 32	
Feb.	28.	General fund	6 00	
March	31.	General fund	2 80	
April	30.	General fund	1 35	
May	31.	General fund	6 00	
June	30.	General fund	1 70	
July	31.	General fund	2 20	
Aug.	31.	General fund	4 30	
Sept.	30.	General fund	3 98	
				111 45
				$72,785 42

Classified Disbursements.

Salaries of officers	$19,686 33
Wages and labor	6,999 68
Wages and labor (temporary)	2,589 43
Expenses of managers	387 25
Provisions	12,520 43

Household stores	$3,532 93	
Clothing	3,301 58	
Fuel	7,828 86	
Light	572 08	
Hospital and medical	1,646 45	
Shop, farm and garden	2,538 11	
Ordinary repairs	1,465 66	
Transportation of inmates	3,588 36	
Miscellaneous (detailed)	4,726 86	
Special fund, chap. 790, Laws 1897	195 00	
Special fund, chap. 607, Laws 1898	234 90	
		$71,813 91
Bank balance October 1, 1898		$971 51

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.

1897.			
Oct.	1. Bank balance	$2,869 95	
1898.	From general appropriations	68,000 00	
	From special appropriations	429 90	
	From sundry sales	111 45	
	From sale of home products	1,374 12	
			$72,785 42

Disbursements.

For general fund	$71,384 01	
For special fund	429 90	
		71,813 91
Bank balance October 1, 1898		$971 51

The bank balance is composed of maintenance only.

Total amount of appropriation from inception of institution to October 1, 1898	$982,500 00
Total amount drawn from same	974,843 46
In the hands of Comptroller	$7,656 54

This balance is composed as follows:

Maintenance	$2,500 00
Chap. 607, Laws 1898	4,765 10
Chap. 790, Laws 1897	391 44
	$7,656 54

Respectfully submitted.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON,

Treasurer.

GENERAL OUTLINE OF WORK.

MAIN BUILDING.

The administration building is the seat of the principal business of the institution. In it are the superintendent's rooms, managers' room, and school rooms.

The officers in charge of the various departments live in this building, together with a general supervisor, who has charge of the institution records, serves as deputy in the absence of the superintendent, and is empowered to act in special cases as an escort to girls coming to or going from the institution. She also keeps the parole book and attends to general correspondence.

A supervisor, who has charge of the girls, attends to the cooking, the laundry and housekeeping departments in this building.

The storekeeper distributes all supplies under the supervision of the superintendent, and keeps the accounts in the supply ledger.

EDUCATION.

There are in the institution four classes in elementary instruction. One of them is in the prison, the other three in the administration building. A general teacher is in control of all, who is assisted by three supervisors. One class in the administration building is especially designed for the instruction of the deficient and defective. Manual training is one of its distinct features.

The elementary branches taught are spelling, reading, arithmetic, civil and physical geography, English grammar, and United

States history. Once a week lessons are given in civil government, familiar science and drawing.

When there is a demand, typewriting and stenography can also be taught.

In the industrial building are the following departments: A graded sewing school, dressmaking school, domestic science school, and laundry school. From all of these trade schools, diplomas and certificates of proficiency are awarded.

HOSPITAL.

The supervisor of the hospital, a trained nurse, has, under the advice of a physician, immediate charge and care of all the sick. It is also her duty to visit once daily the prison and cottages, in order to attend personally to the general health of all inmates. Special calls receive prompt attention. She is assisted in her work by a second supervisor, who has charge of the housekeeping and is also competent to aid in the care of the sick.

PRISON.

The prison is in charge of a head officer, who has the management of this department under the direction of the superintendent. She discharges all the duties attendant upon such an office and is responsible for the custody, demeanor, and diligence of the prison inmates.

There are six assistant supervisors (one a night watch) who aid in this work, and one assistant supervisor who instructs the inmates in the common English branches.

COTTAGES.

Each cottage has two officers, a supervisor who has the entire charge, enforcing all the rules, and who is responsible for its good

order, and one assistant supervisor who conducts the domestic arrangement of the cottage.

STEWARD.

The steward purchases and has charge of all supplies. These are kept in the store house and on requisition are distributed to the various buildings; he also keeps the accounts of the institution, and performs any other duties required by the Superintendent.

DUTIES OF MALE EMPLOYEES.

There are five watchmen, two being on duty during the day and three at night. They attend to the gate and perform any other service the Superintendent may require.

There are two engineers, who are on duty in the steam boiler house alternately day and night during the winter months; also one driver and two laborers.

DAILY ROUTINE.

Rise at 5.30 a. m. in summer.

Rise at 6 a. m. in winter.

Breakfast 6 a. m. in summer.

Breakfast 6.30 a. m. in winter.

Prayers, 7 a. m.

Housework 7.15 a. m. to 8.30 a. m.

School 9 a. m. to 12 m.; 1.30 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Dinner at 12 m.

Calisthenics twice a week, 4 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Singing school three times a week, 4 p. m. to 5 p. m. One half of the inmates in alternate classes, the other half walking at this hour, 4 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Supper 5 p. m.

Silent study or work, 6 p. m. to 7 p. m. The rest of the evening is given to recreation, in summer out of doors, with a walk before retiring.

Prayers 8 p. m. in summer.

Prayers 8 p. m. in winter.

Bed 8.30 p. m. in summer.

Bed 8 p. m. in winter.

COURSE OF DISCIPLINE.

The course of discipline is briefly as follows:

Every girl on her arrival is received at the prison. Here she is given a bath, fitted out with proper clothing, her record is taken and she is assigned a place in the second division. From here she may be promoted or reduced according to her behavior. While in the prison she is strictly watched and her conduct carefully noted.

LIFE IN THE COTTAGE.

After three months in the prison (the minimum time upon which she can be promoted), she will be transferred, according to her record, to a cottage where the idea of family and home life is carried out so far as possible. She has now the advantage of the schools in the administration building and in the industrial building. She is also obliged to keep her own room at certain times for study and reflection. At other times talking pleasantly in a subdued tone is allowed. All conversation, however, shall be in the open corridor and not in the inmates' rooms. Thus the girls are always under the eye of a supervisor, who checks all boisterousness or tendency to misbehave.

A part of the evening is devoted to the preparation of lessons for the next day and the rest is given up to some pleasant relaxation. Often an appropriate reading or some interesting oral

instruction from the supervisor furnishes the girls entertainment while they sew or knit.

This plan of the cottage system promotes comfort, health, and happiness.

Promotions are made upon a system of comparative standing.

There are seven cottages, four containing 25 girls each, and two 37 each; a nursery cottage accommodating 21 inmates with babies.

In the cottages, marks are not only the condition of promotion or reduction; they are also relied upon as sufficient for all ordinary purposes of discipline.

The supervisor of each cottage keeps a record of the demeanor and industry of every girl in her cottage. The girls are marked according to their merits.

Unquestioning obedience is enforced, and the girls are expected to comply with the spirit of the rules and unwritten laws of the institution.

The girls are urged to report themselves whenever they have broken any rule and have not been detected. Thus many small faults are corrected in a way which a girl remembers without seriously impairing her record.

It is only offences involving disobedience, untruthfulness, etc., which lower her record or marks sufficiently to reduce her in grade.

DIETARY.

The following diet list of cottage 2 will give an idea of the manner of living. Everything is wholesome, in good quantity, and well cooked.

Monday.

Breakfast, coffee, fried potatoes, bread.

Dinner, beef, corn, potatoes.

Supper, squash pie, cucumbers, beets, tea, bread, molasses.

Tuesday.

Breakfast, oatmeal, coffee, bread, molasses.

Dinner, beefsteak, corn, squash, potatoes, beet greens.

Supper, molasses cake, potatoes, tea, bread, molasses.

Wednesday.

Breakfast, coffee, corn meal mush, bread, molasses.

Dinner, beef stew and vegetables.

Supper, boiled rice, tea, bread, molasses.

Thursday.

Breakfast, fried potatoes, coffee, bread, molasses.

Dinner, corned beef, cabbage, potatoes.

Supper, cucumbers, potatoes, bread, molasses.

Friday.

Breakfast, oatmeal, coffee, bread, molasses.

Dinner, cod-fish, pickles, boiled rice with sauce, potatoes.

Supper, potatoes, bread, butter, molasses, tea.

Saturday.

Breakfast, potatoes, coffee, bread, molasses.

Dinner, bean soup, potatoes, bread.

Supper, potatoes, beets, cucumbers, tea, bread, molasses.

Sunday.

Breakfast, potatoes, coffee, bread, molasses.

Dinner, pork and baked beans.

Supper, cold beans, cake, prunes, bread and butter.

The vegetables were all raised on the grounds, planted and cared for by inmates.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Daily prayers are held in each building morning and evening.

Religious services are held in the chapel on Sunday afternoon, conducted by clergymen of different denominations in turn, or, in their absence, by the superintendent.

Inmates are privileged, when occasion or emergency requires, to see a priest or clergyman of their own denomination.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

House of Refuge for Women

AT HUDSON, N. Y.,

For the Year Ending September 30, 1896.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, FEBRUARY 19, 1897.

WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.,
STATE PRINTERS,
ALBANY AND NEW YORK.
1897.

Main Building.

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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 24.

IN SENATE,

FEBRUARY 16, 1897.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., *September* 30, 1896.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

In conformity with the law, the board of managers of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, N. Y., herewith submit their ninth annual report.

SARAH C. B. CADY,
Secretary of Board.

OFFICERS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

SAMUEL R. RAINEY, *President.*

SARAH C. B. CADY, *Secretary.*

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, *Treasurer.*

CHARLES TRACEY,

CAROLINE L. HOYSRADT,

DR. CHARLES P. COOK.

SUPERINTENDENT.

MRS. SARAH V. COON.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.

CRAWFORD E. FRITTS, M. D.

STEWARD.

CHARLES B. CURE.

The Cooking School in Workshop.

Report of the Board of Managers.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN,
HUDSON, N. Y., *September* 30, 1896.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

The year 1896 has been an important one in the history of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, and the ability of the institution to produce useful results has been very considerably increased.

A school for trades instruction, including a cooking school, dressmaking department and laundry, has been established and put in successful operation. Its working has proved the wisdom of the design embodied in it.

It not only fits the inmates who receive industrial instruction in it to support themselves upon their discharge by respectable and remunerative employment, but it is a potent factor in the maintenance and enforcement of discipline.

Promotion to its privileges and benefits, made dependent on good behavior, is anxiously desired by all of the more intelligent girls, and furnishes at once a moral stimulus and a reward for good conduct.

The instructors are peculiarly competent and devoted to their work, and great industry and interest are manifested by their pupils.

The average daily school attendance is as follows:

Industrial school	59
Elementary school	154
School of stenography	19
Total	232

An electric lighting plant has been installed during the year and is in satisfactory operation, but its extension to buildings not yet lighted is necessary. This would involve no increase of the present power, which is ample.

Chapter 546 of the Laws of 1896, known as the State Charities Law, provides in section 146 as follows:

"A female between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years, convicted by any magistrate of petit larceny, habitual drunkenness, of being a common prostitute, of frequenting disorderly houses or houses of prostitution, or of a misdemeanor, and who is not insane nor mentally or physically incapable of being substantially benefited at either of such institutions, may be sentenced and committed to the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, and such females between the ages of fifteen and thirty years, convicted of like offenses, may be sentenced and committed to the Western House of Refuge for Women, at Albion, or the New York State Reformatory for Women, at Bedford. The term of such sentence and commitment shall be five years, but such female may be sooner discharged therefrom by the board of managers. Such commitments to the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, until the New York State Reformatory for Women, at Bedford, is completed and ready for the reception of inmates, shall be made from the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth judicial districts; to the Western House of Refuge, at Albion,

from the seventh and eighth judicial districts. Upon the completion of the New York State Reformatory for Women, at Bedford, commitments thereto shall be made from the first judicial district and the county of Westchester."

It is apparent from the above citation from the statute:

First. That females between twelve and fifteen years of age can only be received in the Hudson House of Refuge, and,

Second. That it was the undoubted intention of the Legislature to provide that children between those ages from any part of the State may be committed to that institution.

The purpose might have been more clearly expressed, and perhaps some slight change of verbiage might profitably be made, but the intent is nevertheless obvious.

Any other construction would have the effect of making it possible to sentence and commit girls from twelve to fifteen years of age to the House of Refuge at Hudson from the first judicial district and the county of Westchester until the completion of the institution at Bedford, and impossible to do so afterward.

And, again, it can hardly be supposed that it was intended to enact a general law under which females from twelve to fifteen years old may be committed to such an institution, only from the second judicial district, excepting the county of Westchester, and from the third, fourth, fifth and sixth judicial districts, and not from the first, seventh and eighth judicial districts or the county of Westchester.

Manifestly such misdemeanance should be under a uniform law in all parts of the State.

The result will inevitably be that a very considerable number of children of tender years will come into the House of Refuge at Hudson.

In view of this fact the board of managers can not too earnestly and emphatically urge upon the Legislature the grave importance and necessity of affording some adequate means for separating these children from their older and more hardened sisters.

We therefore respectfully ask a reasonable and sufficient appropriation for the erection of an additional cottage for their reception and care.

We sought it last year, but it was denied. The reasons for granting it that now exist, under the statute above quoted, seem irresistible.

This need strikes every visitor who comes to us, and it must be apparent to any one who gives thought to the subject, that it is not only wise, but absolutely essential to keep these young children, not yet confirmed criminals, from the corrupting, immoral atmosphere of the older prisoners, whose influence must, however carefully they are watched, be demoralizing.

We therefore recommend the construction of such a building at the earliest possible date. We feel that the obligation the State owes these young girls is of the highest nature, and that for them there is hope of reformation, in its best and truest sense, and for them there is possible an honest, self-respecting future.

There is great necessity of voice culture in the institution, not only because of its effect in the religious services in which the girls engage, but because it is a great element in self-restraint and must have a beneficial effect on their moral character.

The beautiful vocalian which was a year ago placed in the chapel, is thoroughly enjoyed, but the singing needs improvement, and we urge the employment of a vocal teacher who may train the girls' voices and lead the singing on the Sabbath.

Another project in which the managers have great interest is the construction of a building for flower culture. The refining influence of flowers and their care is too well understood to require comment here, and the plan if carried into effect will no doubt prove exceedingly helpful in the work of reformation and moral elevation. The idea is not new, and in one instance at least has been adopted with most pleasing results. The establishment of a conservatory at Sherburn Reformatory Prison for Women, South Framingham, Mass., has been productive of great benefits to the inmates of that institution, which ranks first of its kind in the United States. The example of our sister commonwealth could be wisely followed in this particular.

We urge that an annex shall be made to the hospital, where infectious diseases may be treated. This is necessary as a sanitary measure alone, for there is no place where patients can be isolated in such cases.

The hospital is a wooden building intended to be a temporary structure, and is very insufficiently heated. Its plan is such that in case of fire the removal of patients would be attended with great difficulty and danger, and we consider it a menace to the health and safety of the institution.

It is frequently criticized by visitors, as it falls far short of the other commodious and comfortable buildings which compose the Hudson House of Refuge.

The managers earnestly desire to see it replaced by a well-constructed building.

We are confirmed in our belief that a large proportion of the girls sent out on parole, are reformed, and go out into the world with a determination to lead an honest life.

Did we not believe in moral regeneration, the work would indeed be a discouraging one, and we need all the aids of which we can avail ourselves.

Our earnest hope is that the women we discharged may be so reformed that they will be good members of society, no more liable to fall into wrong doing than others of their class. Our experience confirms us in this hope and encourages us for the future.

SARAH C. B. CADY,
Secretary.

We trust that the recommendations of the superintendent and the requests of this Board may receive your careful consideration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL R. RAINEY,
SARAH C. B. CADY,
CHARLES TRACEY,
DR. CHARLES P. COOK,
CAROLINE L. HOYSRADT,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
Board of Managers.

Superintendent's Report.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN,
HUDSON, *September* 30, 1896.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

I have the honor to present to you the ninth annual report of the House of Refuge for Women for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1895, and ending September 30, 1896:

Total number of inmates in the institution September 30, 1895	292	
Admitted during the year	73	
Paroled inmates returned	8	
Returned, out of place	1	
		374
Conditionally discharged	41	
Discharged at expiration of sentence	31	
Discharged by order of court	1	
Incapable of being benefited	1	
Died	4	
Paroled inmates sent to place	2	
		80
The total number of inmates in the institution September 30, 1896, is		294

The following is the report of this institution since its opening:

Total number of inmates admitted	776
Total number of inmates conditionally discharged	399

Of these—		
Absolutely discharged		170
Ceased correspondence, but doing well when last heard from		39
Not doing well or having left State		33
Died, doing well at time of death		13
Correspondence and conduct now maintained		61
Rearrested and returned		70
Of these—		
Conditionally discharged second time		13
Remained until expiration of sentence (five years)		31

PAROLE STATISTICS FOR YEAR.

There were paroled		41
Arrested and returned		1
Died		7
Correspondence and conduct now maintained, the period of parole not having expired		33

Total number of infants in the institution September 30, 1895	12	
Number of infants received with mothers	3	
Number of infants born in the institution	10	
		25
Number of infants sent to St. Vincent's E. O. Asylum	1	
Number of inmates sent to St. Margaret's House	2	
Number of infants died during the year	1	
Number of infants sent out with mother	3	
		7
Total number of infants September 30, 1896		18
Average number of infants for the year		16

In presenting this, my ninth annual report, to your honorable Board, I wish to say that the improvements during the year have been productive of very satisfactory results.

The industrial building or workshop, which was in process of erection at the date of the last report, has been completed, and is in use for the purposes for which it was designed, schools for instruction in cooking, dressmaking and laundry work having been established. The degree of interest exhibited by the pupils in these schools meets fully the expectations of the promoters, and the knowledge gained of these vocations will be of great value to the learners in their effort to gain an honest livelihood.

The upper floor of the industrial building is admirably adapted for a gymnasium, and I earnestly recommend that the small expenditure required for the purchase of the equipment and appliances necessary to its use for this purpose be authorized.

It is not necessary here to state any of the many proofs of the great importance to a satisfactory state of bodily and mental health, of a proper amount of physical exercise.

I am glad to note a constant elevation of the tone of the institution. Many of the inmates have shown a strong love of flowers and interest in their growth and cultivation, and in this connection I would recommend to your honorable Board that a plant house be provided, in which the rearing of flowers and plants may be carried on at all seasons, and this most humanizing influence be fostered.

I will again call your attention to the desirability of improving the grounds. Nature has done so much in this favored locality that a comparatively small outlay in this direction will suffice to make the grounds noteworthy in regard to beauty.

I beg to repeat my recommendation in a former report as to an additional cottage for the care of the younger girls. The need of such a means of separation for this class of inmates is seriously felt.

The number of books in our library is inadequate to the requests of the inmates for reading matter, and I would recommend that a very considerable addition be made.

Since the last report an electric plant has been installed and a number of the buildings—the main building, cottages and chapel—are now lighted by its means. For the lighting of the other buildings we are still dependent upon the gas supplied by the works in the city of Hudson.

The supply of gas, owing to defects in the piping and the character of the ground in which the pipes are laid, is uncertain, and at times has entirely ceased. The necessity for good light in plenty, instantly available, is apparent, and I would urge that the system of electric light be extended to include all buildings of the institution at once.

During the past year two large, light and airy rooms in the prison (formerly used as recreation rooms), have been equipped and fitted up very commodiously to serve as diningrooms for the inmates.

We have found this arrangement a very great improvement, and is much preferable to having the meals served in their rooms, as has formerly been the custom.

The fact of the girls being privileged to have their meals in diningrooms, seems to inspire them with much ambition, and tends to excite much interest and satisfaction. It is indeed gratifying to say that the benefit derived from this needed improvement is worthy of notice, the general effect being altogether satisfactory.

The following are the names of the official visitors for the year:

Wm. R. Stewart, president of State Board of Charities; E. V. Stoddard, Hon. Edward H. Litchfield, Secretary of State Gen. John Palmer.

During the year the following entertainments have been given:

Organ recital, given by Cluett & Sons, Albany, N. Y.

New Orleans Minstrels, assisted by local talent.

Dramatic entertainment, given by the Players' Club, Hudson, N. Y.

Dramatic entertainment, given by the Y. P. C. U. of Hudson, N. Y.

Humorous entertainment, given by Marie Knibloe, elocutionist, etc.

I sincerely thank the W. C. T. U. for their unfailing remembrance and generous efforts in sending lovely Christmas boxes to the inmates every year, thus brightening the day and increasing the interest always entered into by those who are present at this great festival.

We cordially thank the clergy, the local press and all others who have so liberally contributed books, pictures and magazines, showing in many ways their thoughtfulness and appreciation of the work.

The following is the list of clergy who have conducted services during the year:

Rt. Rev. Wm. Croswell Doane..... Albany, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Carter..... Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. S. M. Griswold..... Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. George C. Yeisley, D. D..... Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Mr. Chadwick..... Hudson, N. Y.

Rev. J. K. Wardle..... Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. F. S. Schenck..... Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. J. D. Corby..... Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Father Walsh..... Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. L. J. Deane..... Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Mr. McDaniels..... Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Mr. Gibbs..... Herkimer, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Searles..... Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Wm. Kelly..... Philadelphia, Pa.

It gives me great pleasure to again thank your honorable Board for your unceasing efforts, wise counsel and co-operation to sustain whatever is for the interest and success of the institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SARAH V. COON,
Superintendent.

Tables of Statistics.

TABLE No. 1.

(Showing the number of inmates received and number discharged during the year ending September 30, 1896.)

Number of inmates September 30, 1895	292	
Received during the year	73	
Paroled inmates returned	8	
Returned, out of place	1	
		374
Conditionally discharged	41	
Discharged at expiration of sentence	31	
Incapable of being benefited	1	
Paroled inmates sent to place	2	
Died	4	
Discharged by order of the court	1	
		80
Total number of inmates September 30, 1896		294
Total number admitted since opening of institution		776
Total number conditionally discharged		399

TABLE No. 2.

(Showing offenses for which inmates were committed.)

Petit larceny	10
Vagrancy	18

Assault in third degree	2
Habitual drunkenness	4
Disorderly conduct	19
Being a common prostitute	19
Cruelty to child	1
	73

TABLE No. 3.

(Showing number of previous convictions and grades of education.)

Convicted first time	63
Convicted second time	9
Convicted third time	1
	73

Common school education	21
Can read and write	37
No education	15
	73

TABLE No. 4.

(Showing special relations and religion.)

Married	17
Single	56
	73

Protestants	45
Roman Catholics	27
Jewess	1
	73

TABLE No. 5.

(Showing nativity and parentage.)

Born in State of New York	64
Born in State of Virginia	1
Born in State of Vermont	1
Born in State of Pennsylvania	1
Born in State of New Jersey	1
Born in Ireland	2
Born in Scotland	1
Born in Poland	1
Born in Bohemia	1
	73
American parentage	27
Irish parentage	10
English parentage	1
Scotch parentage	1
German parentage	7
Bohemian parentage	1
Polish parentage	1
Canadian parentage	4
Mixed parentage	14
Unknown parentage	7
	73

TABLE No. 6.

(Showing previous occupations and ages.)

Domestics	47
Mill operatives	6
Schoolgirls	2
Lived at home	3

Dressmaker	1
Milliner	1
Waitress	1
Actress	1
None	11
	73

12 years of age	2
13 years of age	2
14 years of age	5
15 years of age	6
16 years of age	5
17 years of age	19
18 years of age	8
19 years of age	5
20 years of age	4
21 years of age	1
22 years of age	5
23 years of age	5
24 years of age	6
	73

TABLE No. 7.

(Showing number of inmates received from each county.)

Albany	5
Broome	2
Cattaraugus	1
Clinton	2
Dutchess	7
Delaware	1

Franklin	1
Fulton	1
Greene	1
Herkimer	2
Jefferson	5
Kings	3
Lewis	1
New York	2
Oswego	1
Orange	2
Onondaga	2
Oneida	4
Queens	1
Rensselaer	4
Richmond	4
St. Lawrence	3
Steuben	1
Schenectady	2
Tompkins	3
Ulster	4
Westchester	6
Warren	2
	73

WORK DONE BY INMATES.

(Sewing.)

Sheets	576
Pillow slips	309
Dresses	56
Dresses repaired	114

Night dresses	473
Chemises	528
Drawers	495
Waists	606
Skirts	240
Aprons	1,293
Napkins	963
Bread cloths	40
Ironing cloths	74
Table cloths	12
Table napkins	48
Baby dresses	21
Baby shirts	22
Baby skirts	12
Baby bands	24
Baby night dresses	30
Bed pads	103
Towels	1,066
Holders	90
Caps	24
Handkerchiefs (hemstitched)	60
Sheets (hemstitched)	5
Pillow cases (hemstitched)	6
Aprons (hemstitched)	10
Ruffling (hemstitched, yards)	20
Curtains	90
Lace (yards)	312
Stand covers	14
Pincushions	7
Hairpin boxes	12

Doilies	27
Center pieces	15
Pillow shams	8
Splashers	6
Dusters	24
Fancy baskets	6
Slippers (pairs)	20
Capes	3
Tidies	12
Yokes	13
Children's collars	3
Needle books	7
Emeries	18
Sofa pillows	9
Spreads	40
Hoods	40
Hose (pairs)	275
Hose footed	100
Dolls dressed	40
Shirt waists	10

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELIZABETH HERRIMAN,

Keeper of Records and Statistics.

Physician's Report.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

I have the honor to present herewith the ninth report of the medical work of the House of Refuge for Women.

The following is a tabulated report of the cases treated at the hospital during the year just finished:

Abscess	5
Acne	2
Adenitis	5
Amenorrhoea	6
Anaemia	11
Asthenopia	5
Astigmatism	4
Bronchitis	13
Bursitis	2
Burn	1
Catarrh, nasal	3
Cholera infantum	1
Conjunctivitis	1
Constipation	18
Cystitis	2
Diarrhoea	1
Dyspepsia	3
Deafness	1
Dysmenorrhoea	2
Endometritis	4

THE LAUNDRY IN WORKSHOP.

Entero-colitis	1
Epilepsy	4
Fever (simple)	7
Fever (malarial)	8
Fever (typhoid)	2
Fracture of ulna	1
Fistula	1
Gastritis	3
Goitre	1
Gonorrhoea	14
Hemorrhoids	2
Herpes circinatus	2
Herpes zoster	2
Hepatitis	4
Hysteria	1
Hystero-epilepsy	1
Hypermetropia	3
Iritis	2
Insanity	2
Leucorrhoea	11
Laryngitis	3
Lungs, congestion of	1
Menorrhagia	1
Marasmus	1
Measles	10
Morbis cordis valvularum	2
Myopia	2
Neuralgia	5
Ovaritis	3
Patella, dislocation of	1

Parturition	10
Phthisis pulmonalis	6
Pharyngitis	1
Prolapsus uteri	2
Pleuritis	1
Pleurodynia	3
Psoriasis	1
Rheumatism	3
Syphilis	21
Tonsilitis	3
Uraemic convulsions	1
Ulcer of uterus	3
Vegetations—veneral	3
Vaginitis	4
Whitlow	1

Five deaths have occurred during the year, four adults and one infant.

Of the adults—

One died from syphilis.

Two died from phthisis pulmonalis.

One died from typhoid fever.

One died from hereditary syphilis.

Ten infants were born in the hospital during the year just past—six males and four females.

No epidemic of infectious or contagious diseases has prevailed during the year.

In the early spring, a number of cases of measles broke out in the prison, and it was with the greatest difficulty that a severe epidemic of this disease was prevented from sweeping through the

prison and all the cottages. This circumstance showed the urgent necessity of an addition to the hospital for the accommodation of all infectious and contagious diseases. I would suggest that it be built of brick, and in the very near future become an annex to a new hospital, built of the same material, as the building we now use for a hospital is improperly constructed, is defective in drainage, plumbing, and lighting, and it is impossible to heat it sufficiently to have the patients comfortable in winter, and in the event of a conflagration it would be difficult, if not impossible, to prevent its total destruction.

A careful examination of all newly committed inmates is made by the physician as soon as they arrive at the institution, and their full history with medical memoranda is written out for future reference.

Through the unceasing and thorough labors of Mrs. Patton, matron of the hospital, and her assistant, Mrs. Quiggle, many of the local affections and simple diseases of the inmates have been successfully treated, thus obviating the necessity of calling the consulting physician.

I am glad to acknowledge the cordial co-operation and efficient aid given me by the superintendent and matrons of the institution, as their efforts and sympathy have been of much value.

In concluding this, my ninth annual report, permit me to thank your Board for the continued manifestations of confidence.

CRAWFORD ELLSWORTH FRITTS,

Consulting Physician.

General Teacher's Report.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

I have the honor to present to you the eighth annual report of the educational department of the House of Refuge for Women.

The total number of inmates instructed during the year.....	420
Maximum registered at one time.....	247
Average daily attendance.....	154

Of the whole number instructed during the year we have found:

Incapable of intellectual progress under ordinary methods.....	13 or 0.3+ per cent.
Having average ability.....	392 or 93 1-3 per cent.
Having marked natural ability.....	15 or 0.35 per cent.

Of the seventy-three inmates received during the year there were:

Totally illiterate.....	27 or 0.37 per cent.
Having rudimentary knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic.....	43 or 0.59 per cent.
Having knowledge of all common English branches.....	3 or 0.4+ per cent.

Five schoolrooms are in regular daily session; a primary and an intermediate room in the prison; also a primary and intermediate and an advanced room in the administration building.

Pupils are instructed in reading, penmanship, orthography, English grammar, arithmetic, political and physical geography, physiology, United States and natural history.

For supplementary reading in connection with reading and history classes, we have used works of following authors: Louise M. Alcott, "Pansy;" Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Francis Hodgson Burnett, Mary Mapes Dodge, Tennyson, Whittier, Longfellow and James Whitcomb Riley.

We are following in the different rooms the course of study prepared by the Department of Public Instruction for the common schools of this State; two examinations have been given during the year, in December and June, respectively; twenty-one pupils were promoted from the fourth to fifth grade; twenty from the fifth to sixth grade, and ten to seventh and eighth grades of work.

With few exceptions pupils manifest an increasing interest in school work, and, though in some cases advancement is very slow, the progress made by the majority has been very satisfactory.

Sincerely thanking School Commissioner John W. Scott for examination papers, assistant teachers for earnest and helpful cooperation, the superintendent and managers for kind and needful assistance, I respectfully submit the eighth annual report.

JULIA E. BARRY.

General Teacher.

Report of the Stenographer.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

I have the honor to present to you the following report of the stenography class:

At the close of the year 1895 the class in stenography numbered thirty-five, most of whom have been allowed to discontinue further study, having been capable of taking long dictations in shorthand and transcribing same neatly and accurately on the typewriter.

Within the year just past the class numbered forty, the majority having shown unfailing interest and great desire to prosper in their efforts to become good stenographers.

I am pleased to note that the girls reported last year as being conditionally discharged and holding positions as stenographers and typewriters, have proved satisfactory to their employers, and their success has been phenomenal, demonstrating the truth of that trite saying, "nothing succeeds like success."

In presenting this my fourth annual report, I sincerely and most heartily thank our superintendent, Mrs. Sarah Vincent Coon, also the honorable board of managers, for their generous confidence and encouragement during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET ELIZABETH KEEFE,

Stenographer.

Report of Teacher of Domestic Science.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

I have the honor to present to you a report of the cooking school of the House of Refuge for Women.

This department of the work was opened March 19, 1895, and fifty-two girls have received instruction since that time, twenty-two of whom are members of the present class.

The plan pursued has been to give a course of instruction covering a term of three to four months, and including all the branches of cooking that may be required in the average family, with lessons in serving and table-waiting.

Thus far, without exception, the girls have done pleasantly and cheerfully whatever work was required of them in this department, and have evidently been as interested in each day's lesson as their teacher could possibly desire.

A certificate is given to each girl who completes the course satisfactorily, and the fact that many of the twenty-five holders of these certificates have secured good positions outside, has seemed to act as an incentive for all to do well in the class.

Respectfully submitted,

CORA SIBYL MORSE.

Report of School of Dressmaking.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

I present to you my first report of the school of dressmaking, which was opened August 3, 1896, with twenty-six pupils, six of whom attend all day, the other ten alternately. They are advanced as fast as their progress will allow and can complete the course in eight months.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIA B. RIDER.

Dressmaking School.

Treasurer's Report.—1896.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, AT HUDSON, N. Y., FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

Receipts.

1895.				
Oct.	1.	Bank balance		$7,171 84
	17.	Draft (general fund)	$9,700 00	
	31.	Draft (general fund)	935 89	
	16.	Draft (chap. 932, Laws 1895)	200 00	
	31.	Draft (chap. 932, Laws 1895)	3,792 15	
Nov.	4.	Draft (general fund)	7,000 00	
Dec.	18.	Draft (general fund)	3,200 00	
	21.	Draft (chap. 932, Laws 1895)	182 90	
	24.	Draft (chap. 932, Laws 1895)	3,682 25	
	30.	Draft (chap. 932, Laws 1895)	625 00	
1896.				
Jan.	2.	Draft (chap. 932, Laws 1895)	230 00	
	3.	Draft (chap. 932, Laws 1895)	190 96	
	31.	Draft (general fund)	5,600 00	
Feb.	18.	Draft (general fund)	5,500 00	
March	14.	Draft (general fund)	5,800 00	
April	17.	Draft (general fund)	5,000 00	
	21.	Draft (chap. 932, Laws 1895)	195 00	
May	22.	Draft (general fund)	6,000 00	

1896.				
June	18.	Draft (general fund).....	$5,000 00	
	12.	Draft (chap. 932, Laws 1895)..	560 00	
July	17.	Draft (chap. 932, Laws 1895)..	162 04	
	18.	Draft (general fund).....	4,500 00	
Aug.	6.	Draft (chap. 950, Laws 1896)..	5,788 00	
	17.	Draft (general fund).....	4,000 00	
Sept.	19.	Draft (chap. 950, Laws 1896)..	203 00	
	30.	Draft (general fund).....	4,500 00	
				$82,546 29
1895.				
Oct.	31.	Sundry sales (general fund)...	$9 80	
Nov.	30.	Sundry sales (general fund)...	7 20	
Dec.	31.	Sundry sales (general fund)...	7 52	
1896.				
Jan.	31.	Sundry sales (general fund)...	3 00	
Feb.	29.	Sundry sales (general fund)...	8 46	
March	31.	Sundry sales (general fund)...	6 80	
April	30.	Sundry sales (general fund)...	8 27	
May	30.	Sundry sales (general fund)...	9 00	
June	30.	Sundry sales (general fund)...	6 95	
July	31.	Sundry sales (general fund)...	8 55	
Aug.	31.	Sundry sales (general fund)...	17 55	
Sept.	30.	Sundry sales (general fund)...	14 06	
				107 16
		Rebate from salaries of officers.....		5 00
				$89,830 29
1895.				
Oct.	31.	Sale of home products (general fund).....	$493 84	
Nov.	30.	Sale of home products (general fund).....	302 55	

1895.				
Dec.	31.	Sale of home products (general fund)	$284 14	
1896.				
Jan.	31.	Sale of home products (general fund)	377 24	
Feb.	29.	Sale of home products (general fund)	224 67	
March	31.	Sale of home products (general fund)	325 84	
April	30.	Sale of home products (general fund)	346 50	
May	30.	Sale of home products (general fund)	336 16	
June	30.	Sale of home products (general fund)	362 98	
July	31.	Sale of home products (general fund)	247 80	
Aug.	31.	Sale of home products (general fund)	458 08	
Sept.	30.	Sale of home products (general fund)	380 67	
				$4,140 47
				$93,970 76

Classified Disbursements.

1896.			
Sept.	30.	Salaries of officers	$18,085 14
		Wages and labor (permanent)	5,568 84
		Wages and labor (temporary)	1,374 91
		Expenses of managers	96 29
		Provisions	11,216 55

1896.				
Sept.	30.	Household stores	$3,854 99	
		Clothing	5,037 84	
		Fuel	5,967 05	
		Lights	2,359 44	
		Hospital and medical supplies,	1,555 06	
		plies	1,555 06	
		Shop, farm and garden	1,729 96	
		Ordinary repairs	11,098 86	
		Transportation of inmates	2,414 77	
		Miscellaneous (detail)	6,807 06	
		Special fund, chapter 570, Laws of 1889	80 00	
		Special fund, chapter 932, Laws of 1895	9,819 40	
		Special fund, chapter 950, Laws of 1896	4,383 93	
				$91,450 00
		Balance October 1, 1896		$2,520 76

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.

1895.				
Oct.	1.	Bank balance	$7,171 84	
1896.				
		From general appropriations	66,735 89	
		From special appropriations	15,810 40	
		From sundry sales	107 16	
		From sale of home product	4,140 47	
		From rebate (salaries of officers)	5 00	
				$93,970 76

Disbursements.

For general fund	$77,166 67	
For special fund	14,283 33	
		$91,450 00
Balance October 1, 1896		$2,520 76

The bank balance is composed of the following balances:

Maintenance	$497,630 65		
	496,743 09	$887 56	
Chapter 950, Laws 1896	$5,788 00		
	4,383 93	1,404 07	
Chapter 950, Laws 1896		203 00	
Chapter 570, Laws 1889		26 13	
			$2,520 76

Total amount of appropriations from inception of institution to October 1, 1896	$872,500 00	
Total amount drawn from same to October 1, 1896	836,395 31	
		$36,104 69
Maintenance (general fund)	$36,095 69	
Chapter 950, Laws 1896	9 00	
		$36,104 69

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES P. COOK,

Treasurer.

General Outline of Work.

TITLES AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

MAIN BUILDING.

The main building is where the principal business of the institution is transacted. In it are the superintendent's rooms, managers' committee room, stenography and typewriting and schoolrooms.

The officers in charge of these various departments live in this building.

A supervisor who has charge of the girls, attends to the cooking, the laundry, and housekeeping departments.

A bookkeeper, who keeps the records of the institution and attends to the general correspondence.

One storekeeper, who distributes all supplies under the supervision of the superintendent, and keeps the accounts in the supply ledger.

EDUCATION.

There are in the industrial building, three departments; a school of domestic science, dressmaking and laundry, each department in charge of a competent teacher.

General teacher who instructs all girls in the main building and cottages in the common English branches, calisthenics, and physical culture.

Two assistant supervisors, who have charge of the primary and intermediate departments and assist in the work required.

The branches of education taught are spelling, reading, arithmetic, civil and physical geography, English grammar, history, drawing, stenography and typewriting.

HOSPITAL.

A supervisor of the hospital, who, under the advice of a physician, has immediate charge and care of all the sick. It is also her duty to visit once daily, the prison and cottages, in order personally to attend to the general health of all inmates. Special calls receive prompt attention.

An assisant supervisor, who has charge of the housekeeping and assists in the work required.

PRISON.

A supervisor of prison, who has the management of the prison under the direction of the superintendent. She discharges all the duties attendant upon such an office and is responsible for the custody, demeanor and diligence of the prison inmates.

There are eight assistant supervisors (one a night watch) who aid in this work.

Two assistant supervisors, who instruct the inmates in the common English branches.

COTTAGES.

Each cottage has two officers.

A supervisor who has the entire charge, enforcing all the rules, and who is responsible for its good order; one assistant supervisor, who conducts the domestic arrangements of the cottage.

A supervisor is employed one day in the week in each cottage in order that there may always be two officers on duty.

STEWARD.

The steward purchases and has charge of all supplies. These are kept in the storehouse and on requisition are distributed to the various buildings. He also keeps the accounts of the institution, employs and has charge of engineers, watchmen and laborers.

DUTIES OF EMPLOYES.

There are five watchmen, two being on duty during the day and three at night. They attend to the gate and perform any other service the superintendent or steward may require.

There are two engineers, who are on duty in the steam boiler house alternately day and night during the winter months; also one driver and two laborers.

DAILY ROUTINE.

Rise at 5:30 a. m. in summer.

Rise at 6 a. m. in winter.

Breakfast 6 a. m. in summer.

Breakfast 6:30 a. m. in winter.

Prayers 7 a. m.

Housework 7:15 a. m. to 8:30 a. m.

School, 9 a. m. to 12 m.; 1:30 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Dinner at 12 m.

Calisthenics twice a week, 3 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Supper, 5 p. m.

Silent study or work, 6 p. m. to 7 p. m.

The rest of the evening is given to recreation.

Prayers 8 p. m. in summer.

Prayers 7:30 p. m. in winter.

Bed 8:30 p. m. in summer.

Bed 8 p. m. in winter.

COURSE OF DISCIPLINE.

The course of discipline is briefly as follows:

Every girl on her arrival is received at the prison by the superintendent, who takes her record. Then she is given a bath, fitted out with proper clothing, and assigned a place in the second division.

From here she may be promoted or reduced according to her behavior. While in the prison she is strictly watched and her conduct carefully noted.

LIFE IN THE COTTAGE.

After two months in the prison (the minimum time upon which she can be promoted), she will be transferred, according to her record, to a cottage where the idea of family and home life is carried out so far as possible. She has now the advantage of the schools in the main building. She is not locked in her room except at night, although she may not leave her corridor for any purpose without permission. She is also obliged to keep her own room at certain times for study and reflection. At other time talking pleasantly in a subdued tone is allowed. All conversation, however, is done in the open corridor and not in the inmates' rooms. Thus the girls are always under the eye of a supervisor, who checks all boisterousness or tendency to misbehave.

A part of the evening is devoted to the preparations of lessons for the next day, and the rest is given up to some pleasant relaxation. Often an appropriate reading or some interesting oral instruction from the supervisor furnishes the girls entertainment while they sew or knit.

This plan of the cottage system promotes comfort, health and happiness.

Promotions are made upon a system of comparative standing.

There are seven cottages, four containing twenty-five girls each, and two, thirty-seven each. A nursery cottage, containing twenty-one inmates with babies.

In the cottages, marks are not only the condition of promotion or reduction; they are also relied upon as sufficient for all ordinary purposes of discipline.

The supervisor of each cottage keeps a daily record of the demeanor and industry of every girl in her cottage. The girls are marked according to their merits.

Unquestioning obedience is enforced, and the girls are expected to comply with the spirit of the rules and unwritten laws of the institution.

The girls are urged to report themselves whenever they have broken any rule and have not been detected. Thus many small faults are corrected in a way which a girl remembers without seriously impairing her record.

It is only offenses involving disobedience, untruthfulness, etc., which lower her record of marks sufficiently to reduce her in grade.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Daily prayers are held in each building morning and evening.

Religious services are held in the chapel on Sunday afternoon, conducted by clergymen of different denominations in turn, or, in their absence, by the superintendent.

Inmates are privileged, when occasion or emergency requires, to see a priest or clergyman of their own denomination.

Laws Relating to the House of Refuge for Women.

Section 7 of chapter 187 of the Laws of 1881, as amended by chapter 704 of the Laws of 1892, reads as follows:

§ 7. It shall be the duty of the board of managers of said house of refuge to furnish the several county clerks of the counties of this State with suitable blanks for the commitment of women to said house of refuge. It shall be the duty of the several county clerks, immediately on receiving such blanks, to notify the several justices of the peace, police justices, and police magistrates, and other magistrates and courts of their respective counties that they have such blanks.

Section 8, as amended by chapter 704 of the Laws of 1892, reads as follows:

§ 8. When, and as soon as said house of refuge shall be ready for the reception of inmates, and all the requirements of section seven of this act shall have been complied with, all justices of the peace, police justices and police magistrates and other magistrates and courts, within the limits of this State, any laws heretofore enacted to the contrary thereof notwithstanding, may sentence and commit to the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, New York, for a term of five years, unless sooner discharged therefrom by the board of managers thereof, any female between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years, who shall have been convicted by such justice, or in such courts, of petit larceny, habitual drunkenness, of being a common prostitute, of frequenting disorderly

houses, houses of prostitution, or of any misdemeanor, and who is not insane, nor mentally or physically incapable of being substantially benefited by the discipline of said institution.

Subdivision 1. The board of managers of said house of refuge shall have power to cause to be detained therein, under such proper rules and regulations as said board shall provide, any female so committed thereto, according to the terms of said sentence and commitment, and to conditionally discharge any inmate so sentenced and committed at any time prior to the expiration of said five years, and to cause the rearrest in any county of this State, and return to said house of refuge, of any person who may have escaped therefrom, or has been conditionally discharged therefrom, as herein provided, and in any case of such arrest and return, to detain her as aforesaid from the time of such return, for a time equal to the unexpired portion of her term, at the time of the said escape or conditional discharge.

Subdivision 2. In any case of the escape of an inmate from said house of refuge, any person duly empowered by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge women committed thereto, shall have power to arrest such escaped inmate in any county in this State without a warrant, and forthwith to convey her to said house of refuge, and any magistrate shall have power to cause any such escaped inmate to be arrested and held in custody until she can be removed to said house of refuge, as in case of her first commitment thereto.

Subdivision 3. Any person having been conditionally discharged from said house of refuge may be arrested and returned thereto, upon a warrant signed by the president and attested by the secretary of said board, which warrant shall briefly state the reasons for such arrest and return, and shall be directed and delivered to

any person employed by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge persons committed thereto, and when so signed, attested and delivered, may be executed by such person in any county in this State.

Section 9 reads as follows:

§ 9. It shall be the duty of every justice of thepeace, police justice or other magistrate or court, committing any woman under authority given by this act, immediately to notify the superintendent of said house of refuge of such conviction and to cause a record to be kept of the name, age, birthplace, occupation, previous commitments, if any, and for what offenses, and last place of residence, of all women so committed by them, together with the particulars of the offense charged. A copy of said record shall be transmitted with the warrant of commitment to the superintendent of said house of refuge, who shall enter and keep in a book of records all these facts.

Section 10, as amended by chapter 704 of the Laws of 1892, reads as follows:

§ 10. Any court or magistrate authorized to commit any female to said house of refuge shall, before so committing her, inquire into and for the purposes of the case, determine the age of such female at the time of such commitment, and her age as so determined shall be stated in the warrant; and when the year only is stated it shall be considered as expiring on the day on which the warrant is dated, and the statement of the age of the female so made in said warrant of commitment shall be conclusive evidence as to the age of said female, in any action to recover damages for her detention or imprisonment under said warrant, and shall be presumptive evidence of the age of such female in any other inquiry, action or proceeding, relating to such detention.

Subdivision 1. Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of said board of managers that any person committed to said house of refuge is not the proper age to be so committed thereto, or is insane or mentally or physically incapable of being materially benefitted by disclpiine of said institution, or improperly committed thereto, it shall be the duty of said board of managers thereupon to cause the return of such female to the county from which she was so committed in the custody of one of the persons employed by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge women committed thereto, who shall deliver her into the custody of the sheriff of such county, to be by such sheriff taken before the court or magistrate which committed her to said house of refuge or some other court or magistrate having equal jurisdiction in such county, to be by such court or magistrate, resentenced for the offense for which she was committed to said house of refuge, and dealt with in all respects as though she had not been so committed to said house of refuge, and in such cases all costs and expenses incurred and paid by said board of managers, on account of such female so returned, shall be a county charge, upon such county, to be levied and collected as other taxes in said county, and paid over to said board of managers, and credited to the account to which such expenses were charged.

Subdivision 2. The board of managers of said house of refuge shall have the power, in their discretion, to furnish each person discharged from said house of refuge with clothes and money to the same amount and extent as is provided for discharged convicts, by section three of chapter four hundred and fifty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four. The expense thereof to be paid out of any moneys appropriated for the maintenance of said house of refuge.

Subdivision 3. In case any woman committed to said house of refuge shall, at the time of such commitment, be the mother of a nursing child in her care, under one year of age, or be pregnant with child, which shall be born after such commitment, such child may accompany its mother to, and remain in said house of refuge until such time as in the opinion of said board of managers such child can properly be removed therefrom, and suitably provided for elsewhere; and said board of managers shall, in their discretion, have power to cause such child or children to be placed in any asylum for children in this state and to pay for the care and maintenance of such child or children at a rate not to exceed two dollars and a half a week, until the mother of such child or children shall have been discharged as hereinbefore provided for, or to commit such child or children to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care. And in case such woman at the time of such commitment shall be the mother of and have under her exclusive care, a child or children, more than one year of age, and which might otherwise be left without proper care or guardianship, it shall be the duty of such court or magistrate so committing said woman to cause such child or children to be committed to such asylum as may be provided by law for such purpose, or to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care.

Section 11 reads as follows:

§ 11. The board of managers shall employ and are hereby authorized to employ suitable persons to be known as marshals of the house of refuge for women, to convey from the place of conviction to the said house of refuge all women committed thereto, and said persons shall have the power and authority of deputy sheriffs.

Section 12 reads as follows:

§ 12. It shall be the duty of the board of managers appointed in accordance with section two of said act of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, to decide upon the means and kind of employment and instruction in ordinary English branches and, in the discretion of the said board of managers, in typewriting and stenography, for the women committed to said house of refuge, and to provide for their necessary custody and superintendence; and the provisions of the safe keeping and employment of such women shall be made with regard to the formation of habits of self-supporting industry in such women, and to their mental and moral improvement; and for the purpose of this act to secure the safe-keeping, obedience and good order of the women committed under this act, the superintendent of said house of refuge is hereby given, and is required to exercise, in regard to women committed to said house of refuge, the same powers as jail-keepers and constables have in regard to persons committed or held in custody of said officers.

Section 3 of chapter 17 of the Laws of 1887, reads as follows:

§ 3. Nothing herein contained shall interfere with the right of freedom of worship of any inmate confined within said institution, as provided by the constitution of the State of New York.

Chapter 253.

An Act to amend chapter one hundred and eighty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a house of refuge for women."

Became a law April 6, 1895, without the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section two of chapter one hundred and eighty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An act

to provide for the establishment of a house of refuge for women," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the governor, within thirty days after the passage of this act, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint six residents of the state to constitute a board of managers of said house of refuge, two of whom shall be women and another of whom shall be a physician who shall have practiced his profession for not less than ten years, and who shall have been graduated from some regularly incorporated medical school or college within the state of New York. Said managers shall hold office for one, two, three, four, five and six years respectively, as shall be indicated by the governor on making such appointments; and thereafter all appointments except to fill vacancies in said board shall be for six years, and shall be made by the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Said board shall always be so constituted as that two of its members shall be women, and another a physician possessing the qualifications above described. Whenever a vacancy occurs in said board of managers by expiration of term of office, or by death, resignation, removal or otherwise, the governor shall appoint a resident of the state to fill such vacancy, but when an appointment shall be made to fill out an unexpired term of office, the governor shall so indicate at the time of making such appointment, and the person so appointed shall hold office only until the close of such unexpired term. The governor shall have power to remove any manager at any time for cause, on giving such manager a copy of the charges against him or her and an opportunity of being heard in his or her defense.

§ 2. The members of the board of managers in office at the time of the passage of this act shall continue to hold office until the ap-

pointment and qualification of the managers herein provided to be appointed, when their respective terms of office shall expire.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Chapter 546.

Chapter 546, section 146, Laws of 1896, reads as follows:

§ 146. Commitments; papers furnished by committing magistrates.—A female, between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years, convicted by any magistrate of petit larceny, habitual drunkenness, of being a common prostitute, of frequenting disorderly-houses or houses of prostitution, or a misdemeanor, and who is not insane, nor mentally or physically incapable of being substantially benefited by the discipline of either of such institutions, may be sentenced and committed to the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, and such females between the ages of fifteen and thirty years, convicted of like offenses, may be sentenced and committed to the Western House of Refuge for Women, at Albion, or the New York State Reformatory for Women, at Bedford. The term of such sentence and commitment shall be five years, but such female may be sooner discharged therefrom by the board of managers. Such commitments to the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, until the New York State Reformatory for Women, at Bedford, is completed and ready for the reception of inmates, shall be made from the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth judicial districts; to the Western House of Refuge, at Albion, from the seventh and eighth judicial districts. Upon the completion of the New York State Reformatory for Women, at Bedford, commitments thereto shall be made from the first judicial district and the county of Westchester.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

House of Refuge for Women,

AT HUDSON, N. Y.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 18, 1893.

ALBANY:
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.
1893.

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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 24.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 18, 1893.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, AT HUDSON, N. Y.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

In conformity with the law, the board of managers of the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, N. Y., herewith submit their fifth annual report.

SAM'L R. RAINEY,

Secretary of Board.

Report of the Board of Managers.

House of Refuge for Women,
Hudson, N. Y., *Sept.* 30, 1892.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

The board of managers of the House of Refuge for Women herewith submit their fifth annual report:

The institution having been in operation for five years, it is very proper to enquire, what have been the results? Our answer is, over seventy per cent of those conditionally discharged have been reformed and returned to society good citizens.

The past year has been a very trying one to all concerned in the management. The buildings were erected to accommodate 250, and we have had at times 294 inmates, lodging in work-rooms and bath-rooms, cots occupying every available place, using rooms intended for other purposes and greatly needed, thereby destroying the order and regularity of work and making it very difficult to maintain the discipline that is so essential to success in our work.

When inmates are received they are placed in the prison, and after being detained there a longer or shorter time, according to conduct and industry, they are promoted to cottage No. 4, and from there to cottage No. 3, then to No. 2, and from there to No. 1, and from No. 1 to the main building, the length of time in each cottage being again determined by deportment, industry and study, a complete record being kept of same. From the main building they are conditionally discharged.

All the buildings having been overcrowded during the whole year, it has been utterly impossible to promote inmates as fast as they were entitled to promotion, and thus the very objects of the institution have been hindered, inmates discouraged in their efforts in improvement and the good work in a measure delayed.

Each year's experience only emphasizes the necessity for the erection of a nursery cottage for the proper care and custody of the large number of infants and their mothers who are now among our inmates, and for those who, in all probability, will succeed them. In addition to the nursery cottage, we need at least two more cottages, each capable of accommodating thirty inmates. The four cottages now in use should have at once an assembly-room where work and study could be performed. At present, the only places for such use are the hallways, all too small for that purpose.

The superintendent, in her report, calls attention to the imperative necessity for a new chapel, and this recommendation we desire to emphasize.

The average number of inmates during the year is 277, and on September thirtieth last there were 288 in the institution. During the year sixty-two were conditionally discharged by the board.

It has been the object of the management to so train and educate the inmates that when sent out they would be fully capable of earning a good support. In this we have been somewhat retarded by reason of our inadequate appropriation, not being able to employ the instructors necessary to accomplish this end.

The institution will always fall short of its perfect work until it can conditionally discharge each inmate fully competent to earn her own living in that form of industry for which she is best fitted, thus making her entirely independent and without any excuse for returning to her old manner of life.

HARPER W. ROGERS,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
CHARLES TRACEY,
W. FRANK HOLSAPPLE,
SAMUEL B. RAINEY,
Board of Managers.

Report of the Superintendent.

House of Refuge for Women,
Hudson, N. Y., *Sept.* 30, 1892.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

The following is the fifth annual report of the House of Refuge for Women, for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1891, and ending September 30, 1892:

Number of inmates in the institution, September 30, 1891, was	265	
Admitted during the year	73	
Paroled inmates returned	17	
Escaped inmates returned	1	
Returned sick out of place	1	
		357
Conditionally discharged	62	
Discharged by order of the court	3	
Discharged at expiration of sentence	2	
Died	2	
		69
Number of inmates September 30, 1892		288
Total number admitted from opening of the institution		458
Total number conditionally discharged		177

Of these:

Absolutely discharged	21
Married and doing well	25
Reporting regularly and doing well	67
Correspondence ceased, can not be found, but doing well when last heard from	16

It must be evident, even to an ordinary observer, that the crowding together of infants and adults in such narrow space is inconvenient and unpleasant to the latter and injurious to the former and in every way an evil which should not exist.

I must again urge the importance of a building which may be called a "nursery cottage," to which newly-born infants with their mothers can be relegated, there to remain until they have reached a suitable age for removal to other institutions or homes, and I earnestly ask you to use all possible means to further this object.

It is gratifying to learn that the children transferred to the Hudson Orphan Asylum and other homes, compare most favorably with other children in intelligence and deportment, thus showing that the system of training pursued here has proved excellent.

I also call your attention to the fact, that owing to our excess of population, two more cottages besides the "nursery cottage" already mentioned, are especially needed in order to provide room for the proper promotion and classification of inmates which is so necessary to the success of the work.

The chapel, which we were obliged to use for class-rooms, calisthenics and other exercises, is not large enough for the religious services which have so beneficial an influence in calling back those who have gone astray. I therefore ask and urge that a new chapel be built — knowing so well the good that will result therefrom.

Hand in hand with the religious training, the educational system adopted here, together with the physical culture, have proved important factors in our reformatory work. To continue this, however, we must have books. We can not make bricks without straw, and I most earnestly beg you will duly consider this matter and that a library be provided, consisting of such books selected with special reference to the needs of this institution.

I wish to emphasize the fact that I have asked your honorable board for what is absolutely needed and no more. Understanding the practical requirements of the institution, as you do, I feel well assured you will do your utmost to provide these necessary

improvements, viz.: A "nursery cottage," two additional cottages, library and chapel.

Objection to the long sentence of five years has been made on the ground that it lessened the chances of marriage. It is well to state that many of these girls are married before entering this institution, most of the husbands having abandoned them or proved utterly worthless. In the case of the unmarried, the objection is met by reference to the statistics, which show that the reverse obtains — that, as a matter of fact, many have married after being discharged and are doing well.

The influence of the schools increases steadily. A marked improvement is distinctly visible and much interest has been added by the introduction of stenography and typewriting. The plain sewing, knitting and the like exhibited at the fairs, have brought forth high encomiums and drawn prizes, which have been a source of pride and encouragement to the girls.

With more money and enlarged accommodations other industries could be profitably added, thereby lessening the temptation to a return to evil living on leaving the institution.

We greatly acknowledge our indebtedness to the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union," of Columbia county, for their usual liberal gifts of lovely Christmas boxes, and to the "Flower Mission," of Athens, N. Y.

Thanks are due to the clergy, to the local press, and to the friends who have, in many ways, shown their interest in this work; to the "Prayer Book Society," of Troy, N. Y., for fifty prayer books and hymnals, and to the "Columbia County Bible Society" for bibles sufficient for our needs.

The following is the list of clergy who have conducted religious services during the year:

Rev. V. E. Tomlinson..... Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Edmund Lewis ..... Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D..... Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. P. B. Dempsey,..... Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Geo. G. Carter, D. D..... Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. W. J. Quincy..... Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Wm. Kelly ..... Hudson, N. Y.

Rev. S. M. Griswold..... Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. J. K. Wardle..... Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Geo. C. Yeisley, D. D..... Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Thomas Elger, prison evangelist.
Rev. J. J. Barrett..... Troy, N. Y.
Rev. Francis N. Stuart..... Troy, N. Y.
Rev. M. M. Fogarty..... Troy, N. Y.
Rev. W. J. Murphy..... Troy, N. Y.
Rev. Mr. Rice ..... Utica, N. Y.

Addresses.

Gov. Roswell P. Flower..... Albany, N. Y.
Hon. H. S. Van de Carr..... Columbia county.
Hon. P. F. Cady..... Chatham, N. Y.
Phebe C. Wright ..... New Jersey.
Hon. John E. Smith..... Morrisville, N. Y.
Hon. Edward B. Osborne..... Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Hon. Clarence E. Bloodgood..... Catskill, N. Y.
Hon. John A. Vanderwater..... Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Miss Lape ..... Athens, N. Y.

Entertainments.

Mrs. F. W. Sherwin..... Elmira, N. Y.
Mrs. Geo. E. C. Morris..... New York city.
Choir of Christ church..... Hudson, N. Y.

The first period in the existence of this institution has been reached, and the results are most satisfactory and sufficiently encouraging to justify the belief that the success of the institution is assured beyond question.

To your honorable board, I return my personal thanks for the interest you have invariably manifested in the prosperity of the institution, by giving wise counsel and cheerful aid in all plans for its improvement and to which is largely due the success we have achieved.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SARAH V. COON,
Superintendent.

Table of Statistics.

Table No 1.

Showing number of inmates received and number discharged during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Number of inmates in the institution September 30, 1891,		265
Admitted during the year		73
Paroled inmates returned		17
Escaped inmates returned		1
Returned sick out of place		1
		357
Conditionally discharged	62	
Discharged by order of the court	3	
Discharged at expiration of sentence	2	
Died	2	
		69
Number of inmates September 30, 1892		288

Table No. 2.

Showing offenses for which inmates were committed.

Being a vagrant and common prostitute	12
Being a common prostitute, etc	9
Vagrancy	9
Habitual drunkenness, etc	4
Habitual drunkenness and common prostitute	3
Common prostitute and disorderly person	24
Petit larceny	9
Endangering life of child and disorderly conduct	1
Attempting suicide	1
Assault in second degree	1
	73

Table No. 3.

Showing number of previous convictions and grades of education.

Convicted first time	67
Convicted second time	4
Convicted third time	1
Convicted fourth time	1
Total	73
Common school education	40
Can read and write	20
No education	13
	73

Table No. 4.

Showing social relations and religion.

Married	22
Single	51
	73
Protestants	43
Roman Catholics	29
Jewess	1
	73

Table No. 5.

Showing nativity and parentage.

Born in State of New York	59
Born in State of Pennsylvania	2
Born in State of New Jersey	1
Born in State of Michigan	2
Born in State of West Virginia	1
Born in England	8
Born in Ireland	1
Born in Germany	1
Born in New Brunswick	1
Born in Canada	2
	73

American parentage	20
English parentage	4
Irish parentage	13
German parentage	4
Canadian parentage	4
Mixed parentage	24
Indian parentage	1
Polish parentage	1
Unknown parentage	2
	73

Table No. 6.

Showing previous occupations and ages.

Domestics	53
Housekeepers	3
Mill operatives	2
Laundress	1
School girl	1
Lived at home	1
None	12
	73

Thirteen years of age	1
Fifteen years of age	8
Sixteen years of age	9
Seventeen years of age	14
Eighteen years of age	7
Nineteen years of age	8
Twenty years of age	3
Twenty-one years of age	2
Twenty-two years of age	4
Twenty-three years of age	4
Twenty-four years of age	4
Twenty-five years of age	1
Twenty-six years of age	3
Twenty-seven years of age	[illegible]

Twenty-eight years of age	2
Twenty-nine years of age	2
	73

Table No. 7.

Showing number of inmates received from each county.

Albany	4
Columbia	3
Chautauqua	1
Cattaraugus	2
Cayuga	1
Chemung	1
Clinton	3
Dutchess	4
Essex	3
Erie	1
Jefferson	2
Kings	1
Livingston	1
Monroe	1
Madison	2
Montgomery	1
Niagara	6
Orange	4
Oswego	3
Onondaga	4
Oneida	2
Queens	1
Rensselaer	3
Richmond	2
St. Lawrence	4
Saratoga	4
Seneca	1
Tompkins	2
Tioga	1

Washington	1
Westchester	4
	73

Showing number received each month.

October	6
November	5
December	9
January	6
February	4
March	6
April	4
May	5
June	5
July	7
August	6
September	10
	73

Work done by Inmates.

Sewing.

Dresses	552
Dresses repaired	534
Night-dresses	193
Chemises	476
Drawers	502
Underwaists	433
Aprons	750
Skirts	281
Napkins	946
Napkin bands	85
Bucket cloths	86
Cup cloths	84
Bread cloths	65
Bed pads	12
Sheets	258
Pillow slips	248

Towels	354
Table cloths	8
Table napkins	48
Holders	117
Baskets covered	19
Straw hats made over	13
Dolls dressed	95
Shoe bags	16
Infants wardrobe	10
Stand covers	36
Handkerchiefs hemstitched	10
Stand covers hemstitched	16
Pillow shams	12
Blocks of patchwork	60
Curtains for chapel, set	1

Knitting and crocheting.

Hose (pairs)	712
Hose footed	322
Bedspreads	34
Slippers	54
Hoods	88
Mittens	13
Capes	7
Afghans	1
Rugs	1
Baby stockings	12
Wash cloths	74
Bureau covers	1
Tidies	8
Table mats	4
Neck ties	1
Lace (yards)	261
Sofa cushions	4
Pin cushions	40
Sachet bags	50
Collars	4
Cuffs	4

Report of General Teacher.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN,
HUDSON, N. Y., *September* 30, 1892.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

Gentlemen.— I have the honor to present to you the fourth annual report of the educational department of the House of Refuge for Women:

The total number of inmates instructed during the year..	232
Maximum registered at any one time.....	131
Average daily attendance.....	114

Of the whole number instructed there were totally illiterate on entering the institution	30 or 12.9+ per cent.
Practically illiterate	80 or 34.4+ per cent.
Having in varying degrees a slight rudimentary knowledge of reading, writing, spelling, geography and arithmetic,	106 or 45.6+ per cent.
Incapable of intellectual progress under ordinary methods	28 or 12.0+ per cent.
Somewhat deficient in intellect.....	56 or 24.1+ per cent.
Having average ability	139 or 56.0+ per cent.
Having marked natural ability.....	18 or 7.7+ per cent.

There are three grades — primary, intermediate and advanced. The branches taught are writing, reading, spelling, geography, arithmetic, language lessons, English grammar, American history, civil government and physiology. About sixty-five per cent of the inmates maintain a fair degree of progress.

The members of the school also receive class instruction in military drill, fancy marching and light wand and dumb-bell exercises twice a week.

In the prison school 180 inmates have been taught during the year.

Respectfully submitted.
GRACE HEATHCOTE STIRLING,
General Teacher.

Report of the Physician.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to present herewith the fifth annual report of the medical work of the House of Refuge for Women.

Two hundred and seventeen received hospital care, in which the services of the consulting physician were deemed necessary.

The following is a list of the diseases treated:

Abscess	6
Acne	6
Alcoholismus	5
Amenorrhoea	7
Angina pectoris	1
Anaemia	6
Astehenopia	7
Asthma	1
Astigmatism	2
Bronchitis	16
Bursitis	3
Burn	1
Catarrh, nasal	3
Cervix uteri, laceration of	1
Colic, bilious	1
Constipation	3
Chorea	1
Conjunctivitis	7
Contusion	1
Cystitis	5
Deafness	2
Diarrhoea	1
Dysmenorrhoea	3
Dyspepsia	7
Eczema	3

Hernia, femoral	1
Hypermetropia	2
Hysteria	1
Inanition	1
Insomnia	1
Leucorrhoea	3
Lumbago	1
Malaria	4
Measles	2
Megrim	1
Menorrhagia	1
Morphia habit	2
Myopia	7
Neuralgia	8
Necrosis	1
Onychia	1
Osteo-Sarcoma	1
Otitis media	3
Ovaritis	2
Parturition	7
Pneumonia	1
Premature labor	1
Puerperal septicaemia	1
Prolapsus uteri	3
Phthisis pulmonalis	2
Enuresis	3
Epilepsy	3
Erysipelas	1
Fever, malarial	4
Fistula	2
Furuncle	1
Gastritis	3
Glands, enlargement of	1
Glaucoma	1
Gonorrhoea	4
Goitre	1

Haemorrhoids	2
Heart, valvular disease of	1
Herpes circinatus	1
Pharyngitis	1
Rheumatism	5
Stomatitis	1
Scrofula	1
Syphilis	8
Tonsolitis	1
Tumor of nose	1
Urticaria	2
Ulcer of leg	1
Vegetations venereal	4
Vaginitis	3
Vulvitis	2
Whitlow	1

Four deaths have occurred during the year. One adult died of puerperal septicaemia, another of phthisis pulmonalis; one infant died of convulsions, another died a few days after birth of mal-development of the heart.

There were seven infants born in the institution during the past year.

No epidemic of infectious or contagious disease has prevailed.

During the summer several cases of measles occurred, but by the strictest quarantine, as soon as each case appeared, we were enabled to stamp out the disease before it had spread to the prison and cottages. Had such an unfortunate occurrence happened, it would have been necessary to treat the patients in the prison or cottages where the disease developed, as the hospital at that time was overcrowded, it being used as a nursery for all the inmates with nursing infants. This condition of affairs ought strongly to suggest the provision of a suitable nursery, separate from the hospital, where the mothers and infants can be transferred as soon as they could leave the hospital in safety, and the removal of the emildren from the hospital wards would decidedly lessen much of the noise and confusion that has heretofore existed.

Through the unceasing and thorough labors of Mrs. Patton, matron of the hospital, many of the local affections and simple diseases of the inmates have been successfully treated, thus obviating the necessity of calling the consulting physician.

I am glad to acknowledge the cordial co-operation and efficient aid given me by the superintendent and matrons of the institution, as their strenous efforts and sympathy have been of much value.

In concluding this, my fifth annual report, permit me to thank your board for the continued manifestations of confidence.

CRAWFORD E. FRITTS,
Consulting Physician.

General Outline of Work.

Titles and Duties of Officers.

Main Building.

Matron of main building who has the general supervision of the housekeeping, orders supplies and dispenses them to the hospital, prison and cottages as required.

Assistant matron who has charge of the cooking and laundry and assists in the work required.

Assistant matron who has charge of all the clothing and instructs the inmates in plain sewing and dressmaking.

Bookkeeper who keeps the books and attends to the general correspondence.

Education.

General teacher, who instructs all girls in the main building and cottages in the common English branches, in calisthenics and physicial culture.

Assistant matron who has charge of the primary department and assists in the work required.

Stenography.

Assistant matron who teaches stenography and typewriting.

Hospital.

Matron of hospital, who, under the advice of a physician, has immediate charge and care of all the sick. It is also her duty to visit once daily the prison and cottages in order personally to attend to the general health of all inmates. Special calls receive prompt attention.

Assistant matron, who has charge of the housekeeping and assists in the work as required.

Prison.

Matron of prison, who has the management of the prison under the direction of the superintendent. She discharges all the duties attendant upon such an office and is responsible for the custody, demeanor and diligence of the prison inmates.

There are six assistant matrons (one a night watch) who aid in this work.

Assistant matron, who instructs all the inmates in the common English branches of education.

Cottages.

Each cottage has two officers.

A supervisor who has the entire charge, enforcing all the rules and who is responsible for its good order.

Assistant supervisor has charge of the kitchen and laundry departments and otherwise assists in the work as required.

Steward.

The steward who purchases all supplies and keeps the accounts for the institution; he also employs and oversees engineers, watchmen and stablemen.

Duties of Employes.

There are three watchmen, one being on duty during the day and two at night. They attend to the gate and perform any other services the superintendent or steward may require.

There are two engineers who are on duty in the steam boiler-house alternately, day and night, during the winter months.

Daily Routine.

Rise at 5.30 A. M. in summer.
Rise at 6 A. M. in winter.
Breakfast, 6 A. M. in summer.
Breakfast, 6.30 A. M. in winter.

Prayer	7 A. M.
Housework	7.15 A. M. to 8.30 A. M.
School	9 A. M. to 12 M.; 1.30 P. M. to 4.30 P. M.

Calisthenics twice a week..... 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.
Instruction in singing once a week ..... 3 to 4 P. M.
Supper ..... 5 P. M.
Silent study or work ..... 6 P. M. to 7 P. M.
The rest of the evening is given to recreation.
Prayers..... 8 P. M. in summer.
Prayers..... 7.30 P. M. in winter.
Bed..... 8.30 P. M. in summer.
Bed..... 8 P. M. in winter.

Course of Discipline.

The course of discipline is briefly as follows: Every girl on her arrival is received at the prison by the superintendent, who takes her record. Then she is given a bath, fitted out with proper clothing, and assigned a place in the second division. From here she may be promoted or reduced according to her behavior.

While in the prison she is strictly watched and her conduct carefully noted.

After two months in the prison (the minimum time upon which she can be promoted), she will be transferred according to her record, to a cottage where the idea of family and home life is carried out as far as possible. She has now the advantages of the school and work rooms in the main building.

She is not locked in her room except at night, although she may not leave her corridor, for any purpose, without permission. She is also obliged to keep her own room at certain times for study and reflection. At other times talking pleasantly in a subdued tone is allowed. All conversation, however, is done in the open corridor and not in inmates' rooms. Thus the girls are always under the eye of a supervisor, who checks all boisterousness or tendency to misbehave.

A part of the evening is devoted to the preparation of lessons for the next day, and the rest is given up to some pleasant relaxation. Often an appropriate reading or some interesting oral instruction from the supervisor furnished the girls entertainment while they sew or knit.

This plan of the cottage system promotes comfort, health and happiness.

Cottages.

Promotions are made upon a system of comparative standing.

There are four cottages and twenty-seven girls in each.

In the cottages, marks are not only the condition of promotion or reduction; they are also relied upon as sufficient for all ordinary purposes of discipline.

The supervisor of each cottage keeps a daily record of the demeanor and industry of every girl in her cottage. The girls are marked according to their merits.

Unquestioning obedience is enforced, and the girls are expected to comply with the spirit of the rules and unwritten laws of the institution.

The girls are urged to report themselves whenever they have broken any rule and have not been detected. Thus many small faults are corrected in a way which a girl remembers without seriously impairing her record.

It is only offenses involving disobedience, untruthfulness, etc., which lowers her record of marks sufficiently to reduce her in grade.

Education.

The branches of education taught are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, civil and physical geography, English grammar, history, drawing, stenography and typewriting.

There are three grades: Primary, intermediate and advanced. School sessions are held morning and afternoon, except on Saturday.

The girls in the school are instructed in calisthenics, military drill and fancy marching twice a week.

Provision is made for the private instruction of inmates who have completed this course satisfactorily, and who for any other reason are detained in the institution.

Regular examinations are held, and a record of seventy-five per cent in each branch is necessary for advancement.

A strict school record of deportment and studies is kept for comparison with other records in recommendation for release.

Religious Services.

Daily prayers are held in each building morning and evening.

Religious services are held in the chapel on Sunday afternoon, conducted by clergymen of different denominations in turn, or, in their absence, by the superintendent.

Inmates are privileged, when occasion or emergency requires, to see a priest or clergyman of their own denomination.

Lectures and concerts have been given from time to time for the benefit of the inmates, and arrangements will be made to continue them in the future.

Laws Relating to House of Refuge for Women.

Section 7 of chapter 187 of the Laws of 1881, as amended by chapter 704 of the Laws of 1892, reads as follows:

§ 7. It shall be the duty of the board of managers of said house of refuge to furnish the several county clerks of the counties of this state with suitable blanks for the commitment of women to said house of refuge. It shall be the duty of the several county clerks, immediately on receiving such blanks, to notify the several justices of the peace, police justices, and police magistrates, and other magistrates and courts of their respective counties that they have such blanks.

Section 8, as amended by chapter 704 of the Laws of 1892, reads as follows:

§ 8. When and so soon as said house of refuge shall be ready for the reception of inmates and all the requirements of section seven of this act shall have been complied with, all justices of the peace, police justices and police magistrates and other magistrates and courts, within the limits of this state, any laws heretofore enacted to the contrary thereof notwithstanding, may sentence and commit to the house of refuge for women at Hudson, New York, for a term of five years unless sooner discharged therefrom by the board of managers thereof, any female between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years who shall have been convicted by such justice, or in said court of petit larcency, habitual drunkenness, of being a common prostitute, of frequenting disorderly houses or houses of prostitution, or of any misdemeanor, and who is not insane nor mentally or physically incapable of being substantially benefited by the discipline of said institution.

Subdivision 1. The board of managers of said house of refuge shall have power to cause to be detained therein, under such proper rules and regulations as said board shall provide, any female so committed thereto, according to the terms of said sentence and commitment, and to conditionally discharge any inmate so sen-

tenced and committed at any time prior to the expiration of said five years, and to cause the rearrest in any county of this state, and return to said house of refuge, of any person who may have escaped therefrom, or has been conditionally discharged therefrom, as herein provided, and in any case of such rearrest and return to detain her as aforesaid from the time of such return, for a time equal to the unexpired portion of her term, at the time of the said escape or conditional discharge.

Subdivision 2. In any case of the escape of an inmate from said house of refuge any person duly employed by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge women committed thereto, shall have power to arrest such escaped inmate in any county in this state without a warrant and forthwith to convey her to said house of refuge, and any magistrate shall have power to cause any such escaped inmate to be arrested and held in custody until she can be removed to said house of refuge as in case of her first commitment thereto.

Subdivision 3. Any person having been conditionally discharged from said house of refuge may be arrested and returned thereto upon a warrant signed by the president and attested by the secretary of said board, which warrant shall briefly state the reasons for such arrest and return, and shall be directed and delivered to any person employed by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge persons committed thereto, and when so signed, attested and delivered, may be executed by such person in any county in this state.

Section 9 reads as follows:

§ 9. It shall be the duty of every justice of the peace, police justice or other magistrate or court, committing any woman under authority given by this act, immediately to notify the superintendent of said house of refuge of such conviction and to cause a record to be kept of the name, age, birth place, occupation, previous commitments, if any, and for what offenses, and last place of residence, of all women so committed by them, together with the particulars of the offense charged. A copy of said record shall be transmitted with the warrant of commitment to the superintendent of said house of refuge, who shall enter and keep in a book of records all these facts.

Section 10, as amended by chapter 704 of the Laws of 1892, reads as follows:

§ 10. Any court or magistrate authorized to commit any female to said house of refuge shall before so committing her, inquire into and for the purposes of the case, determine the age of such female at the time of such commitment, and her age as so determined shall be stated in the warrant; and when the year only is stated it shall be considered as expiring on the day on which the warrant is dated, and the statement of the age of the female so made in said warrant of commitment shall be conclusive evidence as to the age of said female, in any action to recover damages for her detention or imprisonment under said warrant, and shall be presumptive evidence of the age of such female in any other inquiry, action or proceeding, relating to such detention.

Subdivision 1. Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of said board of managers that any person committed to said house of refuge is not of the proper age to be so committed thereto, or is insane, or mentally or physically incapable of being materially benefited by the discipline of said institution, or improperly committed thereto, it shall be the duty of said board of managers thereupon to cause the return of such female to the county from which she was so committed in the custody of one of the persons employed by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge women committed thereto, who shall deliver her into the custody of the sheriff of such county, to be by said sheriff taken before the court or magistrate which committed her to said house of refuge or some other court or magistrate having equal jurisdiction in such county, to be by such court or magistrate, resentenced for the offense for which she was committed to said house of refuge, and dealt with in all respects as though she had not been so been committed to said house of refuge, and in such cases all costs and expenses incurred and paid by said board of managers, on account of such female so returned, shall be a county charge upon such county, to be levied and collected as other taxes in said county, and paid over to said board of managers, and credited to the account to which such expenses were charged.

Subdivision 2. The board of managers of said house of refuge shall have the power, in their discretion, to furnish each person discharged from said house of refuge with clothes and money to the same amount and extent as is provided for discharged convicts, by section 3 of chapter 451 of the laws of 1874. The expense thereof to be paid out of any moneys appropriated for the maintenance of said house of refuge.

Subdivision 3. In case any woman committed to said house of refuge shall, at the time of such commitment, be the mother of a nursing child in her care, under 1 year of age, or be pregnant with child, which shall be born after such commitment, such child may accompany its mother to, and remain in said house of refuge until such time as in the opinion of said board of managers such child can properly be removed therefrom, and suitably provided for elsewhere; and said board of managers shall, in their discretion, have power to cause such child or children to be placed in any asylum for children in this state and to pay for the care and maintenance of such child or children at a rate not to exceed two dollars and a half a week, until the mother of such child or children shall have been discharged as hereinbefore provided for, or to commit such child or children to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care. And in case such woman at the time of such commitment shall be the mother of and have under her exclusive care, a child or children, more than 1 year of age, and which might otherwise be left without proper care or guardianship, it shall be the duty of such court or magistrate, so committing said woman to cause such child or children to be committed to such asylum as may be provided by law for such purpose, or to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care.

Section 11 reads as follows:

§ 11. The board of managers shall employ and are hereby authorized to employ suitable persons to be known as marshals of the house of refuge for women, to convey from the place of conviction to the said house of refuge all women committed

thereto, and said persons shall have the power and authority of deputy sheriffs.

Section 12 reads as follows:

§ 12. It shall be the duty of the board of managers appointed in accordance with section two of said act of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, to decide upon the means and kind of employment and instruction in the ordinary English branches and, in the discretion of the said board of managers, in typewriting and stenography for the women committed to said house of refuge, and to provide for their necessary custody and superintendence; and the provisions for the safe-keeping and employment of such women shall be made with regard to the formation of habits of self supporting industry in such women, and to their mental and moral improvement; and for the purpose of this act to secure the safe-keeping, obedience and good order of the women committed under this act, the superintendent of said house of refuge is hereby given, and is required to exercise, in regard to women committed to said house of refuge, the same powers as jail-keepers and constables have in regard to persons committed or held in custody of said officers.

Section 3 of chapter 17 of the Laws of 1887, reads as follows:

§ 3. Nothing herein contained shall interfere with the right of freedom of worship of any inmate confined within said institution, as provided by the constitution of the state of New York.

Partial View of one of the School Rooms

Partial View of Chapel.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

House of Refuge for Women,

AT HUDSON, N. Y.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 21, 1894.

ALBANY:
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.
1894.

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OFFICERS.

Board of Managers.

HARPER W. ROGERS, *President.* CHARLES TRACY.
SAMUEL J. TILDEN. JAMES PURCELL.

W. FRANK HOLSAPPLE, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Superintendent.

Mrs. SARAH V. COON.

Consulting Physician.

CRAWFORD E. FRITTS, M. D.

Steward.

CHARLES B. CURE.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 78.

IN SENATE,

FEBRUARY 21, 1894.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, AT HUDSON, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., *September* 30, 1893.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

In conformity with the law, the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, N. Y., herewith submit their Sixth Annual Report.

W. FRANK HOLSAPPLE,
Secretary of Board.

Report of the Board of Managers.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN,
HUDSON, N. Y., *September* 30, 1893.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

The board of managers of the House of Refuge for Women herewith submit their sixth annual report:

The House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, N. Y., when first created, was an experiment; with the view that if it were a success, any additions which might be required from time to time should be granted.

To-day it is no longer an experiment; the institution is to-day the embodiment of a definite idea. Scarcely seven years have passed since this idea began to assume tangible form, and its progress, while in the experimental stage, has been most remarkable.

Its existence has become a recognized necessity as a place where girls, who may have committed minor offenses, can be sent without being subjected to the experiences of prison life or coming into contact with criminals. The grand results accomplished by such a reformatory are best shown in the results in this institution during the past six years. As a fact, over seventy per cent of all those who have been in this institution and conditionally discharged therefrom, have been reformed and have returned to society as good citizens.

During this year the institution has been crowded to its utmost capacity with inmates. We have had over 300 inmates on an average; the original capacity of the institution being for 250 inmates. However, by an act of Legislature of last winter, seventy-five thousand ($75,000) dollars was appropriated, and during the last year contracts have been entered into for the erection of two large cottages having a capacity of thirty-seven each; a nursery

cottage, with a capacity of twenty-one, also a large chapel building to be used for religious services, the basement story serving as a gymnasium. All these buildings are now in course of construction and we expect, within the next six weeks, will be completed.

The occupancy of the three cottages above referred to gives us temporary relief by taking from the prison the surplus population.

It is the judgment of the board of managers that this institution can be more economically administered for the State as well as more advantageously administered for the inmates by increasing the institution, which would materially decrease the expense per capita.

We would, therefore, recommend the building of two more cottages, which would still further relieve the yet crowded condition of the prison; would allow the inmates the privileges and benefits to which they are entitled and merit, and would reduce the minimum length of time which they are required to remain in the prison, thereby materially advancing their chances for progress. Thus the sole object for which the institution was designed, to wit, the speedy reformation of the inmates, would be greatly advanced by giving us these additional cottages.

Under section 12, chapter 740, Laws of 1892; it the duty of the board of managers to decide upon the means and kinds of employment and the instruction in the ordinary branches of education; also to provide for the necessary custody of the women committed to the house of refuge, its superintendence, etc.

It is the judgment of the board of managers that considerable time should be given to study, thus allowing the inmates to improve themselves, a great number of them being illiterate; this in compliance with that portion of the law which requires that they receive instruction in the ordinary English branches of education.

The board has given the matter its careful consideration, and has concluded that it is one of the most important factors in the work of reformation; and that by giving these girls an ordinary English education we feel that we are opening up for them a new future and giving them such opportunities as they never

before enjoyed. We find on their leaving the institution, that the benefits derived from this source are greater than those from any other.

A great number of the inmates have become proficient in stenography and typewriting, and several are occupying good positions to day, and it is the aim and desire of the board, as fast as these girls become proficient in this particular study, to secure for them good positions. The girls who are able and competent to fill such positions may command and secure much larger salaries than they could obtain in following any other vocation.

As to the question of employment, it has been the most difficult matter which the board has had to contend with. It has been found impossible with the number of inmates we have had, except at great expense, to comply with this requirement; and from a careful consideration of the matter, that it can be done only where there is a large number, so that the cost per capita would be materially reduced.

Objections have been raised in some quarters to having more than 250 inmates in any institution of this kind, but we find since we have had a larger number that better results have been accomplished than would otherwise have been had our number been less, and with more satisfaction to the management, greater economy to the State and more liberal chances to the inmates.

Now that our institution has become much larger, we feel that it would be a great saving to the State could we have an appropriation for a workshop, wherein inmates of the institution may be employed for part of the day; thereby being able to earn in the aggregate such a revenue for the State as would amply remunerate for this increased outlay.

The system of lighting has been very expensive to the institution and for the past year decidedly unsatisfactory; a number of the buildings during the year, at different times, having been without light. We, therefore consider it would be a matter of great economy to the State were we to have and control an electric plant of our own; and would respectfully urge an appropriation for this object.

The three new cottages above referred to contain assembly-rooms; and upon a recent visit of the State Board of Charities, they advised the building of an assembly-room in addition to each of the four old cottages; with which suggestion we most heartily concur; and would earnestly recommend an appropriation for that purpose.

The building of the additional cottages takes from the prison 100 or more inmates, who must be provided with school room. In the limited quarters which we now occupy, we have been very much crowded by those from former cottages; and with this large addition, we will be compelled to take our old chapel room. In order to make that suitable for school purposes, it will be necessary to furnish school furniture, which will require an outlay of $500.

When our new chapel is completed, we will need a new pipe organ, and we would respectfully request that an appropriation be made of seven hundred ($700) dollars for that purpose.

It has been the object of the management to administer affairs of the institution in the most economical and painstaking manner. We have inaugurated within the past year a series of pass-books, requiring each building to have a record kept of each article used therein, with the prices of each article, and a statement reported to the board each month. This has proved successful and the cost per capita lessened.

While we have been compelled to have additional help, and have been subjected to increased expense during the time of the building, etc., for the last year the expense for maintenance has been one dollar and eighty-four cents, four mills ($1.84 4-10) per week per capita. This experience only serves to emphasize to us the necessity of enlarging the capacity of this institution, so as to place it under the charge of one general management, etc.

Inmates are all divided into families, each cottage having a certain number; officered by a matron and an assistant matron, and are as distinct as though they were in separate institutions, but under one general supervision.

The general treatment inmates receive is as follows: When they arrive at the institution they are placed in the prison, and

detained there a longer or shorter time, according to conduct, study and industry. They are promoted to the various cottages, four, three, two, one, thence to the main building — the length of time they remain in each cottage being determined by deportment, study and industry; a complete record being kept of same.

From the main building they are conditionally discharged and placed in the care of some responsible person, who is required to report for a certain number of months whether or not the girl keeps her parole, and the instructions which she has received from the institution. If all reports are favorable, she is then granted an absolute discharge.

The institution having been overcrowded during the whole of last year, it has been found impossible to advance inmates as rapidly as the management would have desired; but within a few weeks we expect this difficulty will be obviated by reason of the increased number of buildings which we will have, hereinabove referred to.

The general health of the institution has been excellent, as may be seen by referring to the report of the consulting physician.

The superintendent, in her report, calls attention to the imperative necessity of a workshop and electric-light buildings, and for an assembly-room in each of the four old cottages; and has given in detail her reasons therefor, to which report we most respectfully refer you.

The number of inmates September 30, 1892, was two hundred and eighty-eight (288). The number of inmates September 30, 1893, was three hundred and four (304). During the year sixty-five (65) inmates have been conditionally discharged by the board, and sixty-one (61) absolutely discharged; each of whom has reported every month, and the board became satisfied, before granting such discharges, that they were permanently reformed.

We feel that the institution will fall short of perfect work until we can have facilities for giving employment to each inmate so as to make her fully competent to earn her own living in that particular branch of industry for which she is best fitted; and this can be accomplished only by providing such a place where such employment can be carried on.

The board have found one of the greatest obstacles to the reformation of those women who are on parole, to be the advantage taken of their weakness and unprotected condition by evil disposed men, several cases having occurred whereby in consequence of the illicit intercourse induced by such men, the inmates have been returned to the institution, with the chances of their reformation greatly diminished and with no power to punish the offending man. We would earnestly recommend the enactment of a statute which will suitably punish all offenses of that character, which so seriously impair the usefulness of the institution.

We would again call your attention to the recommendations above referred to and which are briefly as follows:

For two more cottages, which would cost	$33,000
For four assembly-rooms to old cottages, about	16,000
For electric-light building, engine and equipment, about,	15,000
For workshop and equipment	20,000
For school furniture	500
For pipe organ	700
Total appropriation actually required and absolutely needed, as above stated.....	$85,000

We trust that the recommendations of the superintendent and the requests of this board may receive your careful consideration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HARPER W. ROGERS,
CHARLES TRACEY,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
JAMES PURCELL,
W. FRANK HOLSAPPLE,
Board of Managers.

The New Chapel which will be Used for Purposes of Worship, the Basement being Used as a Gymnasium.

Report of the Superintendent.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN,
HUDSON, N. Y., *September* 30, 1893.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

I have the honor to present to you the sixth annual report of the House of Refuge for Women, for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1892, and ending September 30, 1893:

Number of inmates in the institution, September 30, 1892, was		288
Admitted during the year		100
Paroled inmates returned		10
		398
Conditionally discharged	65	
Discharged by order of the court	5	
Discharged at expiration of sentence	18	
Improperly committed	2	
Incapable of being benefited	1	
Waiting for place, sent home	1	
Died	2	
		94
Number of inmates September 30, 1893		304
Total number admitted from opening of institution		558
Total number conditionally discharged		242

Of these:

Absolutely discharged	61
Reporting regularly and doing well	95
Correspondence ceased, can not be found, but doing well when last heard from	17
Died	6
Rearrested and returned	35
Not doing well or have left the State	28
	242

Total number of infants in the institution, September 30, 1892		11
Number of infants born during the year		13
Received with mothers		2
		26
Premature births	2	
Still born	1	
Died	2	
Discharged with mother	1	
Sent to asylums	3	
		9
Number of infants in the institution, September 30, 1893,		17

The board of managers have the power conferred upon them by law (see section 10, subdivision 3, chapter 704, of the Laws of 1892), to place children born in the institution in orphan asylums.

Those of Catholic parents, in Catholic asylums; and those of Protestant parents, in Protestant asylums. They can not be removed from these institutions without the consent of the board of managers, who thus retain supervision over them.

Whenever the mothers are sufficiently reformed to have charge of their children, they can be placed in their care. The children who were placed in the Hudson Orphan Asylum have been transferred to Albany, N. Y., and placed in orphan asylums there.

Referring to statistics, it will be seen that the sixth annual report of the House of Refuge for Women shows a larger number of inmates than any preceding year; but it is gratifying to be able also to state that the new buildings, now nearly completed, will furnish greatly increased facilities for the care and discipline needed.

It is well to remember, therefore, that the object of this institution is reformatory, not penal; and as the close observation of years has served to show me that the departure from virtuous lives is not, in most cases, due so much to inherent or hereditary vicious tendencies as to environments, I am the more fully convinced that the advantages afforded by well-ordered, well-disciplined homes, and the cultivation of industrious habits, mental improvements and physical cleanliness, together with the associations of refined and Christian women, are the conditions most needed to bring about the results desired by all who have at heart the uplifting of sin-stricken humanity.

The occupation of the new buildings will bring incalculable benefits; the chapel, in the enjoyment and improvement of the services; the cottages, for the relief of the surplus population; and the nursery cottage, for the better facilities for the care and well-being of the mothers and infants.

I wish to call the attention of your honorable board to the following necessary improvements. I have spent much thought in determining how best to employ these girls, after they have been taught to live cleanly, decent lives, and received a fair education; and it is my great desire to have a workshop in which various industries can be introduced for the employment and greater improvement of those whom we have in charge.

Also, an electric plant is much needed, as we depend on the city gas, which is uncertain and often totally inefficient for lighting purposes.

There is the further necessity that a room should be added to each of the four cottages first built, to be used as a general assembly-room (this having been recommended by the honorable State Board of Charities), there being at present no place available for such purpose. I ask the honorable board to co-operate with me in urging the necessity of these improvements.

We gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Columbia County for their annual gifts of Christmas boxes, attractive as well as useful. Also, to the Flower Mission of Athens, N. Y.

We tender our thanks to the clergy, to the local press, and to the friends who have shown their interest in the work by their frequent remembrances in sending books and literature.

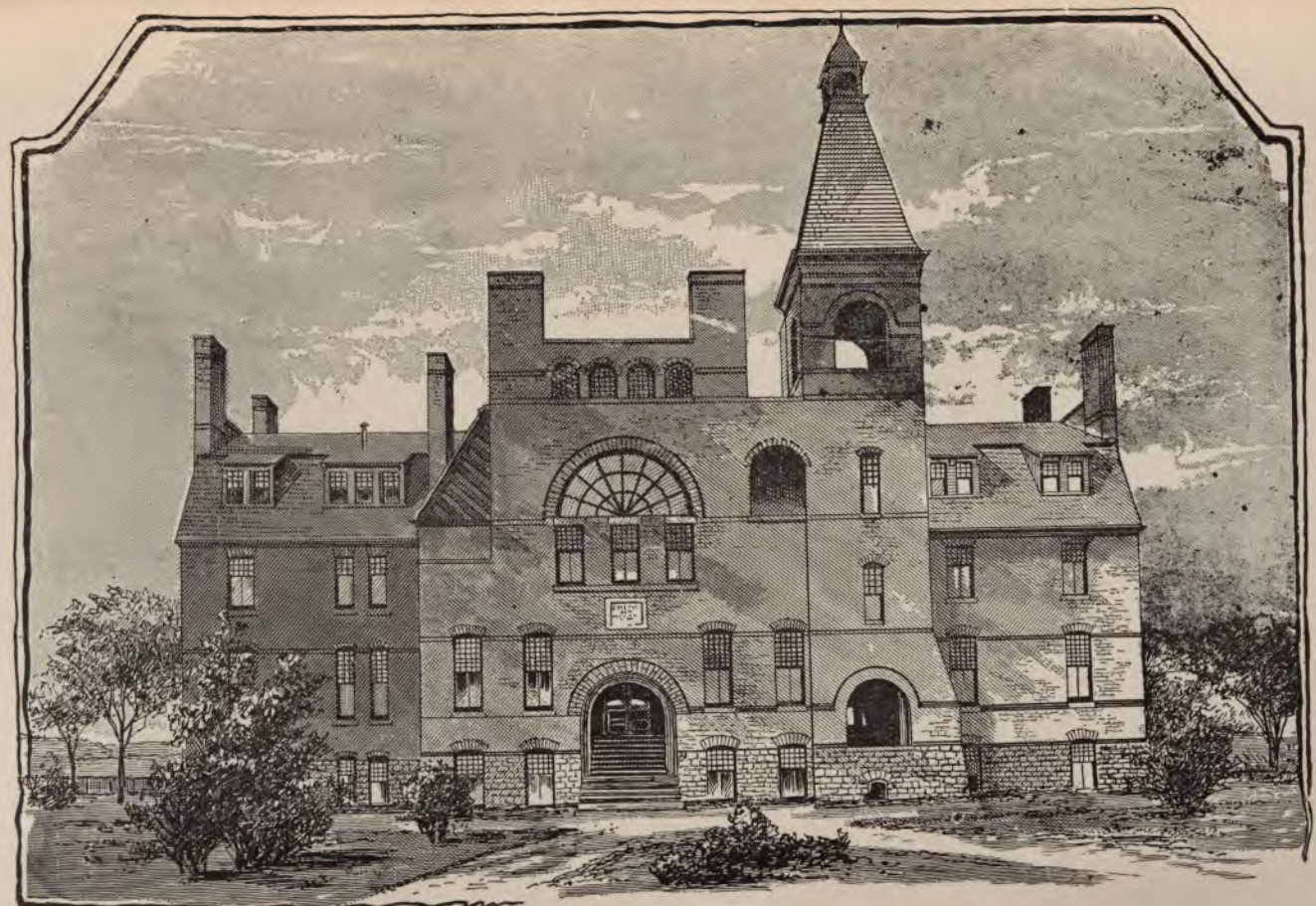
The Prayer Book Society of Troy furnish us with prayer books and hymnals; the Rev. P. B. Dempsey, of Hudson, N. Y., with Catholic prayer books and hymnals; and the Columbia County Bible Society all the bibles we require.

The following is the list of clergy who have conducted services during the year:

Rev. Geo. C. Yeisley, D. D.	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Edmund Lewis	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. V. Tomlinson	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. S. M. Griswold	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. P. B. Dempsey	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Wm. Kelly	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. L. J. Deane	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. J. K. Wardle	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Geo. G. Carter, D. D	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. W. J. Quincy	Hudson, N. Y.
Rt. Rev. Francis McNierny, Bishop of Albany, N. Y.	Albany, N. Y.
Rev. J. J. Barrett	Troy, N. Y.
Rev. Francis N. Stuart	Troy, N. Y.
Rev. W. P. Fitzgerald	New Lebanon, N. Y.
Rev. Joseph Mangan	Albany, N. Y.
Rev. Daniel A. Casey	Troy, N. Y.
Rev. M. Griffith	Valatie, N. Y.
Rev. Thos. P. Walsh	Coxsackie, N. Y.

Addresses and Lectures.

Rev. R. W. Kelly	Hudson, N. Y.
Miss Schofield	South Carolina.
Rev. Sylvanus Stall	Philadelphia, Pa.



Entertainments.

Choir of Christ Church ..... Hudson, N. Y.
Dramatic entertainment given by the N. N. Club ..... Hudson, N. Y.
Boston Stars .....
Mrs. M. F. Sherwin ..... Elmira, N. Y.
Miss Darling .....
Mr. Tinker .....

I desire to thank your honorable board for the never-failing interest you have manifested in the success of the management of the institution, and for your valuable aid and counsel in conducting its affairs.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SARAH V. COON,
Superintendent.

Table of Statistics.

Table No. 1.

Showing the number of inmates received and number discharged during the year ending September 30, 1893.

Number of inmates September 30, 1892		288
Admitted during the year		100
Parole inmates returned		10
		398
Conditionally discharged	65	
Discharged by order of the court	5	
Discharged at expiration of sentence	18	
Improperly committed	2	
Incapable of being benefited	1	
Waiting for a place and sent home	1	
Died	2	
		94
Number of inmates September 30, 1893		304

Table No. 2.

Showing offenses for which inmates were committed.

Being a vagrant and common prostitute	33
Habitual drunkenness and disorderly conduct	7
Frequenting disorderly houses	25
Petit larceny	21
Vagrancy	12
Assault in third degree	1
Disturbing the public peace	1
	100

Table No. 3.

Showing number of previous convictions and grades of education.

Convicted first time	79
Convicted second time	19
Convicted third time	2
	100
Common school education	34
Can read and write	37
No education	29
	100

Table No. 4.

Showing social relations and religion.

Married	21
Single	79
	100
Protestants	60
Catholics	39
Hebrews	1
	100

Table No. 5.

Showing nativity and parentage.

Born in State of New York	73
Born in State of Pennsylvania	5
Born in State of New Jersey	2
Born in State of Massachusetts	1
Born in State of Connecticut	1
Born in State of Ohio	1
Born in State of California	1
Born in State of Wisconsin	1
Born in State of Maryland	1
Born in State of Virginia	2

Born in State of South Carolina	1
Born in Canada	4
Born in England	1
Born in Ireland	2
Born in Germany	4
	100

American parentage	31
English parentage	5
Irish parentage	19
French parentage	5
German parentage	10
Mixed parentage	10
Unknown parentage	2
	100

Table No. 6.

Showing previous occupations and ages.

Domestics	56
Housekeepers	5
Mill operatives	9
Dressmakers	2
Tailoress	1
Laundress	1
Photographer	1
Worked in candy shop	1
Shirt and collar makers	4
Corset maker	1
School girl	1
Lived at home	1
None	17
	100

Thirteen years of age	1
Fourteen years of age	8
Fifteen years of age	7
Sixteen years of age	11
Seventeen years of age	22
Eighteen years of age	16
Nineteen years of age	10
Twenty years of age	6
Twenty-one years of age	4
Twenty-two years of age	5
Twenty-three years of age	4
Twenty-four years of age	3
Twenty-five years of age	2
Twenty-nine years of age	1
	100

Table No. 7.

Showing number of inmates received from each county.

Albany	5
Broome	2
Columbia	2
Chautauqua	2
Cayuga	3
Chemung	3
Clinton	2
Chenango	1
Cortland	2
Dutchess	4
Fulton	2
Greene	1
Herkimer	1
Jefferson	4
Livingston	1
Monroe	2
Niagara	2
New York	10

Orange	4
Oswego	1
Onondaga	6
Oneida	2
Queens	4
Rensselaer	13
Richmond	3
St. Lawrence	1
Saratoga	2
Steuben	2
Seneca	2
Tioga	1
Ulster	2
Washington	1
Westchester	6
Warren	1
	100

Work done by Inmates.

Sewing.

Dresses	900
Dresses repaired	455
Night-dresses	298
Aprons	1,020
Skirts	330
Chemise	604
Drawers	475
Waists	554
Baby outfits	5
Sheets	346
Pillow-slips	329
Napkins	1,810
Napkin-bands	76
Towels	625
Table cloths	14
Table napkins	50

One of the Original Cottages, of which there are Four in Number, Officered by a Matron and an Assistant Matron.

One of the New Cottages, Officered by a Matron and an Assistant Matron.

One of the New Cottages, Officered by a Matron and an Assistant Matron.

Knitting, crocheting, etc.

Hose (pairs)	593
Hose footed	328
Spreads	29
Wash-cloths	192
Slippers	10
Capes	8
Sofa-cushions	3
Lace (yards)	289
Hoods	80
Pin-cushions	3
Stand-covers	20
Pillow-shams	10
Collars	11
Cuffs	8
Hemstitched handkerchiefs	28
Tidies	25
Fancy baskets	20
Block quilts	4
Log cabin quilt	1
Comfortables	1
Rugs	2
Shoe bags	8
Holders	68
Dusters	50
Embroidered center-pieces	12
Splashers	4
Dolls dressed	40
Envelope for photographs	700

Physician's Report.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to present herewith the sixth annual report of the medical work of the House of Refuge for Women. The following table shows the number of patients treated in the hospital, their diseases, and where the services of the consulting physician were absolutely necessary:

Abscess	1
Acne	1
Alcoholismus	2
Alopecia areata	1
Amenorrhoea	5
Angina pectoris	1
Anaemia	2
Asthenopia	3
Asthma	1
Astigmatism	2
Bronchitis	5
Bubo	2
Catarrh (nasal)	1
Chorea	1
Conjunctivitis	1
Constipation	1
Croup	1
Cholera morbus	1
Convulsions (infantile)	1
Deafness	2
Diarrhoea	1
Dysmenorrhoea	1
Dyspepsia	1
Dysentery	1

Eczema	3
Erythema	1
Epilepsy	3
Fever (malarial)	7
Gastritis	3
Glands (enlargement of)	2
Gonorrhoea	3
Goitre	2
Haemorrhoids	1
Haemoptosis	1
Hernia (femoral)	2
Hypermetropia	2
Jaundice	1
Malaria	3
Meningitis	1
Meorrhagia	1
Morphia habit	2
Myopia	3
Masturbation	1
Neuralgia	3
Nephritis (acute)	1
Nephritis (chronica)	1
Parturition	13
Premature labor	2
Puerperal septicaemia	1
Prolapsus uteri	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	3
Pharyngitis	2
Purulent ophthalmia	2
Rheumatism	2
Syphilis	15
Synovitis	1
Tonsilitis	2
Tumor	3
Vegetations (venereal)	2

Four deaths have occurred during the year — two adults and two new-born infants.

One adult, a poor, weakly, deformed creature, died from shock and exhaustion, following child-birth. The other adult died from nephritis chronica.

One infant died from convulsions; the other died from cholera infantum.

Thirteen infants were born in the institution during the year; of these two were premature births, and one was still-born.

Very many patients with simple complaints, local and constitutional, are carefully cared for by the matron of the hospital, Mrs. Patton, a trained nurse of many years' experience, and who is deserving of the highest praise for the faithful and conscientious performance of her duties.

There has been no epidemic of infectious or contagious disease, and the past year has been a remarkably healthy one.

The removal of the children from the hospital ward has decidedly lessened much of the noise and confusion that has heretofore existed.

In conclusion, I beg to return thanks to the honorable board of managers, the superintendent , and other officers, for their hearty support given in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully submitted.

CRAWFORD E. FRITTS,
Consulting Physician.

The Hospital, Used for Inmates who are Under the Physician's Treatment.

General Teacher's Report.

House of Refuge for Women,
Hudson, N. Y., *September* 30, 1893.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to present to you the fifth annual report of the educational department of the House of Refuge for Women:

The total number of inmates instructed during the year..	208
Maximum registered at one time	131
Average daily attendance	116

Of the whole number instructed, there were on entering the institution:

	Per cent.
Totally illiterate	27 or 12.9+
Practically illiterate	70 or 33.6+
Having a slight rudimentary knowledge of reading, writing, spelling, geography and arithmetic,	95 or 45.6+
Having a fair common school education	16 or 7.6+
Incapable of intellectual progress under ordinary methods	26 or 12.5+
Somewhat deficient in intellect	50 or 24.0+
Having average ability	117 or 56.2+
Having marked natural ability	15 or 7.2+

There are three grades—primary, intermediate and advanced. The branches taught are penmanship, reading, spelling, arithmetic, language lessons, English grammar, American history, civil government and physiology. About sixty-five per cent of the inmates maintain a fair rate of progress.

Twice a week inmates receive instruction in light gymnastics, including military drill, fancy marching, and wand and dumb-bell exercises.

In the prison school, one hundred and ninety-eight inmates have been taught during the year, the average daily attendance being seventy-five.

Respectfully submitted.

GRACE S. HOLSAPPLE.

Report of the Stenographer.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to present to you the following report of the stenography class:

The school of short-hand and typewriting was opened October 15, 1892, with eighteen (18) pupils. Of these, fifteen (15) have completed the course, and can write from 125 to 150 words per minutes.

July first, a class consisting of thirty-five (35) was organized. Five have finished, and up to the present the others are very interested and doing fairly well. The length of time devoted to stenography each day is two and one-half hours.

The fact of the majority of girls being deficient in the ordinary English branches makes it necessary for them to attend school a considerable portion of the time, and hence do not devote as much time to stenography as is required. If this were not the case, the course would be finished in much less time.

The girls who have completed the course have acquired a very good speed, and can report all discourses, such as sermons, lectures, etc., that are delivered in the chapel, with legibility and afterward transcribe and copy same quickly and accurately on the typewriter.

Respectfully submitted,

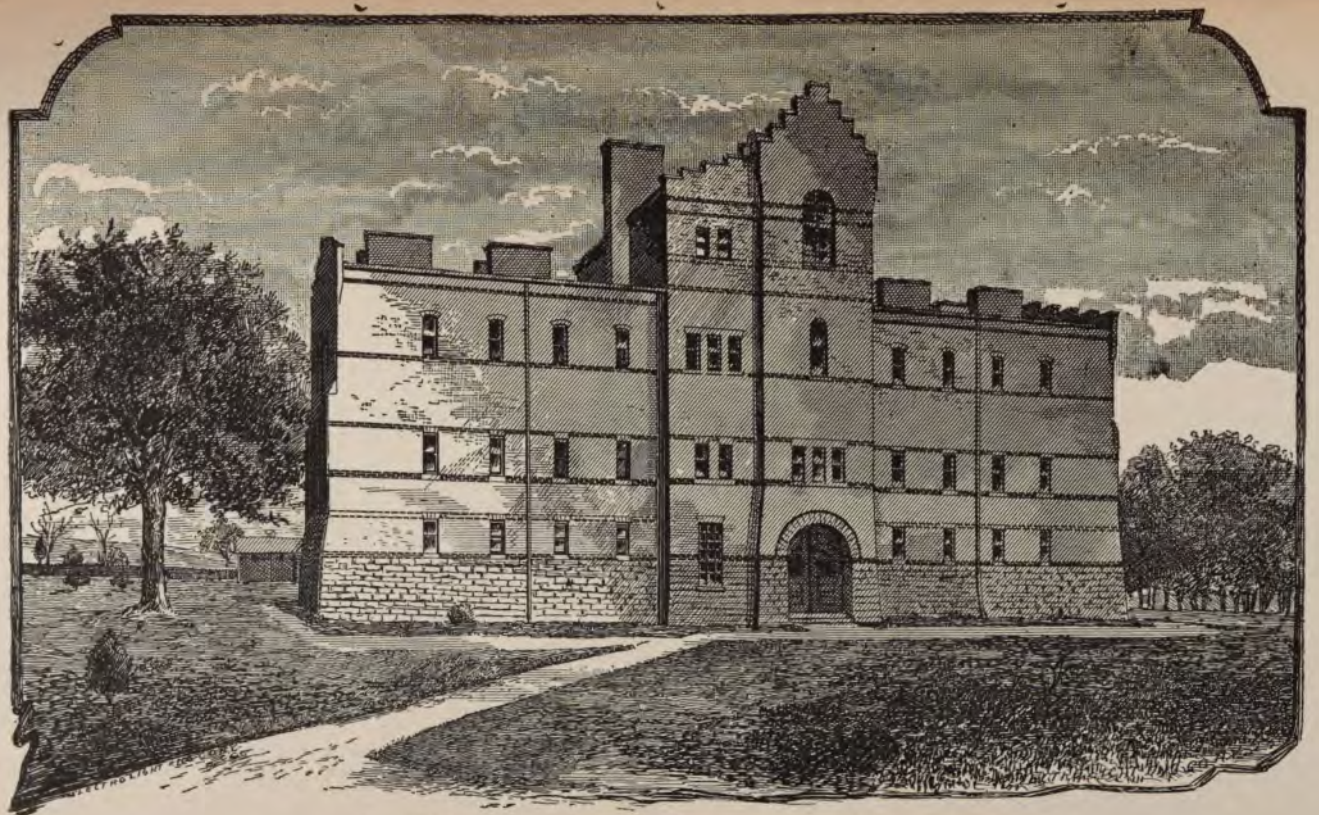
MARGARET E. KEEFE,
Stenographer.

Report of the Treasurer.

Annual statement of the treasurer of the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, N. Y., for the year ending September 30, 1893:

Receipts.

1892.				
Oct.	1.	Bank balance		$2,801 26
Oct.	26.	Draft (maintenance acct.)	$5,000 00	
Nov.	18.	Draft (maintenance acct.)	5,000 00	
Dec.	27.	Draft (maintenance acct.)	5,000 00	
Jan.	18.	Draft (maintenance acct.)	6,000 00	
Feb.	23.	Draft (maintenance acct.)	6,000 00	
Mar.	30.	Draft (maintenance acct.)	5,000 00	
April	26.	Draft (maintenance acct.)	5,000 00	
May	5.	Draft (chap. 41, L. 1893)	1,595 75	
May	29.	Draft (maintenance acct.)	5,000 00	
May	5.	Draft (chap. 41, L. 1893)	6,277 94	
June	28.	Draft (maintenance acct.)	5,000 00	
July	15.	Draft (chap. 41, L. 1893.)	7,170 73	
July	20.	Draft (chap. 41, L. 1893)	2,287 50	
Aug.	7.	Draft (maintenance acct.)	5,000 00	
Aug.	11.	Maintenance acct., by sundry sales	70 60	
Aug.	15.	Draft (chap. 41, L. 1893)	10,659 35	
Aug.	15.	Draft (chap. 41, L. 1893)	891 50	
Aug.	31.	Draft (maintenance acct.)	5,000 00	
Sept.	9.	Draft (chap. 41, L. 1893)	3,921 50	
Sept.	9.	Draft (chap. 41, L. 1893)	6,840 00	
Sept.	30.	Draft (maintenance acct.)	13,000 00	
				108,714 87
		Total		$111,516 13



The Prison where Inmates are First Placed on Arriving at the Institution.

Classified Disbursements.

Salaries of officers	$18,985 75	
Wages and labor	759 14	
Provisions and supplies	15,660 93	
Clothing	3,728 61	
Fuel	5,637 63	
Lights	1,542 54	
Medicines and medical supplies and attendance	1,453 97	
Transportation of prisoners and traveling expenses	2,861 85	
Ordinary repairs	2,319 89	
Expenses of managers	94 87	
Ordinary expenses	4,999 64	
Building and improvements	40,081 48	
Extraordinary repairs	787 14	
Extraordinary expenses	2,411 41	
Furniture	645 11	
Total		$101,969 96

Recapitulation.

Total receipts for the year	$111,516 13	
Total expenditures for year	101,969 96	
1893.		
Oct. 1. Bank balance		$9,546 17
The bank balance is composed of the following balances:		
Oct. 1. Chapter 270, Laws of 1888	$97 90	
Oct. 1. Chapter 570, Laws of 1889	163 78	
Oct. 1. Maintenance balance	9,284 49	
Oct. 1. Total amount of appropriations from inception of institution to Oct. 1, 1893	$626,500 00	
Oct. 1. Total amount drawn from same to October 1, 1893	591,144 27	
Oct. 1. Balance undrawn	$35,355 73	

W. FRANK HOLSAPPLE,
Treasurer.

General Outline of Work.

Titles and Duties of Officers.

Main building.

Matron of main building, who has the general supervision of the housekeeping, orders, supplies, and dispenses them to the hospital, prison and cottage as required.

Assistant matron, who has charge of the cooking and laundry and assists in the work required.

Assistant matron, who has charge of all the clothing and instructs the inmates in plain sewing and dressmaking.

Bookkeeper, who keeps the books and attends to the general correspondence.

Education.

General teacher, who instructs all girls in the main building and cottages in the common English branches, in calisthenics and physical culture.

Assistant matron, who has charge of the primary department and assists in the work required.

Stenography.

Assistant matron, who teaches stenography and typewriting.

Hospital.

Matron of hospital, who, under the advice of a physician, has immediate charge and care of all the sick. It is also her duty to visit once daily the prison and cottages in order personally to attend to the general health of all inmates. Special calls receive prompt attention.

Assistant matron, who has charge of the housekeeping and assists in the work as required.


ELECTRO LIGHT ENG. CO.

Prison.

Matron of prison, who has the management of the prison under the direction of the superintendent. She discharges all the duties attendants upon such an office and is responsible for the custody, demeanor and diligence of the prison inmates.

There are six assistant matrons (one a night watch) who aid in this work.

Assistant matron, who instructs all the inmates in the common English branches of education.

Cottages.

Each cottage has two officers.

A supervisor, who has the entire charge, enforcing all the rules, and who is responsible for its good order.

Assistant supervisor, who has charge of the kitchen and laundry departments and otherwise assists in the work as required.

Steward.

The steward, who purchases all supplies and keeps the accounts for the institution; he also employs and oversees engineers, watchmen and stablemen.

Duties of Employes.

There are three watchmen, one being on duty during the day and two at night. They attend to the gate and perform any other service the superintendent or steward may require.

There are two engineers, who are on duty in the steam boiler-house alternately day and night during the winter months.

Daily Routine.

Rise at 5.30 a. m. in summer.

Rise at 6 a. m. in winter.

Breakfast, 6 a. m. in summer.

Breakfast, 6.30 a. m. in winter.

Prayers, 7 a. m.

Housework, 7.15 a. m. to 8.30 a. m.

School, 9 a. m. to 12 m.; 1.30 p. m. to 4.30 p. m.

Calisthenics twice a week, 3 p. m. to 5 p. m.
Instruction in singing once a week, 3 to 4 p. m.
Supper, 5 p. m.
Silent study or work, 6 p. m. to 7 p. m.
The rest of the evening is given to recreation.
Prayers, 8 p. m. in summer.
Prayers, 7.30 p. m. in winter.
Bed, 8.30 p. m. in summer.
Bed, 8 p. m. in winter.

Course of Discipline.

The course of discipline is briefly as follows: Every girl on her arrival is received at the prison by the superintendent, who takes her record. Then she is given a bath, fitted out with proper clothing, and assigned a place in the second division. From here she may be promoted or reduced according to her behavior.

While in the prison she is strictly watched and her conduct carefully noted.

After two months in the prison (the minimum time upon which she can be promoted), she will be transferred according to her record, to a cottage, where the idea of family and home life is carried out as far as possible. She has now the advantage of the school and work-rooms in the main building.

She is not locked in her room except at night, although she may not leave her corridor, for any purpose, without permission. She is also obliged to keep her own room at certain times for study and reflection. At other times talking pleasantly in a subdued tone is allowed. All conversation, however, is done in the open corridor and not in inmates' rooms. Thus the girls are always under the eye of a supervisor, who checks all boisterousness or tendency to misbehave.

A part of the evening is devoted to the preparation of lessons for the next day, and the rest is given up to some pleasant relaxation. Often an appropriate reading or some interesting oral instruction from the supervisor furnishes the girls entertainment while they sew or knit.

This plan of the cottage system promotes comfort, health and happiness.

Promotions are made upon a system of comparative standing. There are four cottages and twenty-seven girls in each.

Cottages.

In the cottages, marks are not only the condition of promotion or reduction; they are also relied upon as sufficient for all ordinary purposes of discipline.

The supervisor of each cottage keeps a daily record of the demeanor and industry of every girl in her cottage. The girls are marked according to their merits.

Unquestioning obedience is enforced, and the girls are expected to comply with the spirit of the rules and unwritten laws of the institution.

The girls are urged to report themselves whenever they have broken any rule and have not been detected. Thus many small faults are corrected in a way which a girl remembers without seriously impairing her record.

It is only offenses involving disobedience, untruthfulness, etc., which lower her record of marks sufficiently to reduce her in grade.

Education.

The branches of education taught are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, civil and physical geography, English grammar, history, drawing, stenography and typewriting.

There are three grades: Primary, intermediate and advanced. School sessions are held morning and afternoon, except on Saturday.

The girls in the school are instructed in calisthenics, military drill and fancy marching twice a week.

Provision is made for the private instruction of inmates who have completed this course satisfactorily, and who for any other reason are detained in the institution.

Regular examinations are held and a record of seventy-five per cent in each branch is necessary for advancement.

A strict school record of deportment and studies is kept for comparison with other records in recommendation for release.

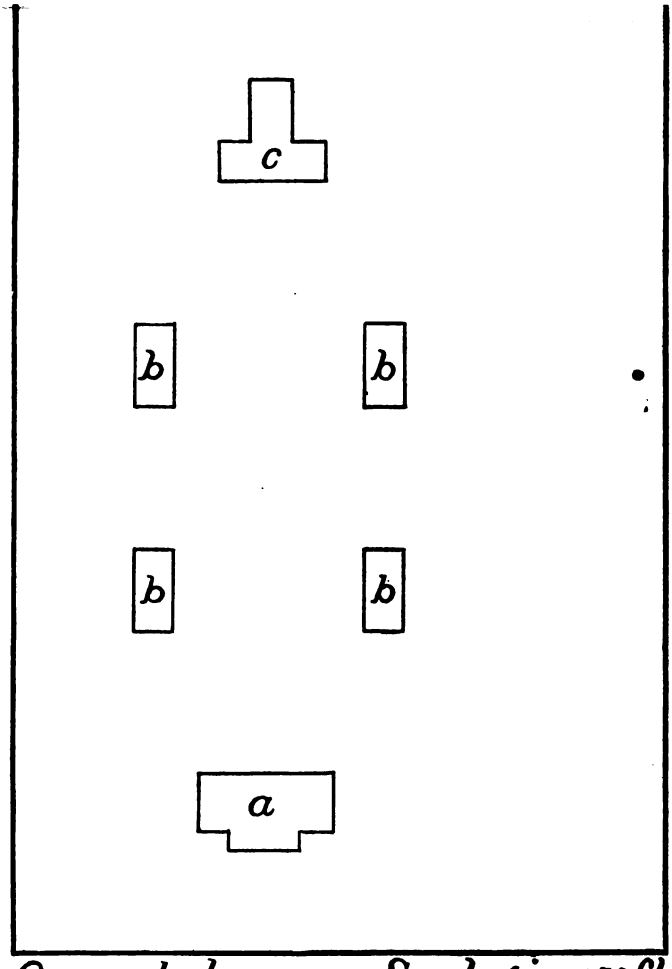
Religious Services.

Daily prayers are held in each building morning and evening.

Religious services are held in the chaped on Sunday afternoon, conducted by clergymen of different denominations in turn, or, in their absence, by the superintendent.

Inmates are privileged, when occasion or emergency requires, to see a priest or clergyman of their own denomination.

Lectures and concerts have been given from time to time for the benefit of the inmates, and arrangements will be made to continue them in the future.



Ground plan. *Scale 1 in.=150 ft.*

Laws Relating to the House of Refuge for Women.

Section 7 of chapter 187 of the Laws of 1881, as amended by chapter 704 of the Laws of 1892, reads as follows:

§ 7. It shall be the duty of the board of managers of said house of refuge, to furnish the several county clerks of the counties of this State with suitable blanks for the commitment of women to said house of refuge. It shall be the duty of the several county clerks, immediately on receiving such blanks, to notify the several justices of the peace, police justices, and police magistrates, and other magistrates and courts of their respective counties that they have such blanks.

Section 8, as amended by chapter 704 of the Laws of 1892, reads as follows:

§. 8. When, and so soon as said house of refuge shall be ready for the reception of inmates and all the requirements of section seven of this act shall have been complied with, all justices of the peace, police justices and police magistrates and other magistrates and courts, within the limits of this State, any laws heretofore enacted to the contrary thereof notwithstanding, may sentence and commit to the house of refuge for women at Hudson, New York, for a term of five years, unless sooner discharged therefrom by the board of managers thereof, any female between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years, who shall have been convicted by such justice, or in such courts of petit larceny, habitual drunkenness, of being a common prostitute, of frequenting disorderly houses or houses of prostitution, or of any misdemeanor, and who is not insane, nor mentally or physically incapable of being substantially benefited by the discipline of said institution.

Subdivision 1. The board of managers of said house of refuge shall have power to cause to be detained therein, under such proper rules and regulations as said board shall provide, any female, so committed thereto, according to the terms of said

Laws Relating to the House of Refuge for Women.

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§. 8. When, and so soon as said house of refuge shall be ready for the reception of inmates and all the requirements of section seven of this act shall have been complied with, all justices of the peace, police justices and police magistrates and other magistrates and courts, within the limits of this State, any laws heretofore enacted to the contrary thereof notwithstanding, may sentence and commit to the house of refuge for women at Hudson, New York, for a term of five years, unless sooner discharged therefrom by the board of managers thereof, any female between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years, who shall have been convicted by such justice, or in such courts of petit larceny, habitual drunkenness, of being a common prostitute, of frequenting disorderly houses or houses of prostitution, or of any misdemeanor, and who is not insane, nor mentally or physically incapable of being substantially benefited by the discipline of said institution.

Subdivision 1. The board of managers of said house of refuge shall have power to cause to be detained therein, under such proper rules and regulations as said board shall provide, any female, so committed thereto, according to the terms of said

sentence and commitment, and to conditionally discharge any inmate so sentenced and committed at any time prior to the expiration of said five years, and to cause the rearrest in any county of this State, and return to said house of refuge, of any person who may have escaped therefrom, or has been conditionally discharged therefrom, as herein provided, and in any case of such rearrest and return, to detain her as aforesaid from the time of such return, for a time equal to the unexpired portion of her term, at the time of the said escape or conditional discharge.

Subdivision 2. In any case of the escape of an inmate from said house of refuge any person duly employed by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge women committed thereto, shall have power to arrest such escaped inmate in any county in this state without a warrant, and forthwith to convey her to said house of refuge, and any magistrate shall have power to cause any such escaped inmate to be arrested and held in custody until she can be removed to said house of refuge as in case of her first commitment thereto.

Subdivision 3. Any person having been conditionally discharged from said house of refuge may be arrested and returned thereto, upon a warrant signed by the president and attested by the secretary of said board, which warrant shall briefly state the reasons for such arrest and return, and shall be directed and delivered to any person employed by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge persons committed thereto, and when so signed, attested and delivered, may be executed by such person in any county in this State.

Section 9 reads as follows:

§ 9. It shall be the duty of every justice of the peace, police justice or other magistrate or court, committing any woman under authority given by this act, immediately to notify the superintendent of said house of refuge of such conviction and to cause a record to be kept of the name, age, birth-place, occupation, previous commitments, if any, and for what offenses, and last place of residence, of all women so committed by them, together with the particulars of the offense charged. A copy of said record shall be transmitted with the warrant of commitment to the superin-

tendent of said house of refuge, who shall enter and keep in a book of records all these facts.

Section 10, as amended by chapter 704 of the Laws of 1892, reads as follows:

§ 10. Any court or magistrate authorized to commit any female to said house of refuge shall, before so committing her, inquire into and for the purposes of the case, determine the age of such female at the time of such commitment, and her age as so determined shall be stated in the warrant; and when the year only is stated it shall be considered as expiring on the day on which the warrant is dated, and the statement of the age of the female so made in said warrant of commitment shall be conclusive evidence as to the age of said female, in any action to recover damages for her detention or imprisonment under said warrant, and shall be presumptive evidence of the age of such female in any other inquiry, action or proceeding, relating to such detention.

Subdivison 1. Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of said board of managers that any person committed to said house of refuge is not of the proper age to be so committed thereto, or is insane, or mentally or physically incapable of being materially benefited by discipline of said institution, or improperly committed thereto, it shall be the duty of said board of managers thereupon to cause the return of such female to the county from which she was so committed in the custody of one of the persons employed by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge women committed thereto, who shall deliver her into the custody of the sheriff of such county, to be by such sheriff taken before the court or magistrate which committed her to said house of refuge or some other court or magistrate having equal jurisdiction in such county, to be by such court or magistrate, resentenced for the offense for which she was committed to said house of refuge, and dealt with in all respects as though she had not been so committed to said house of refuge, and in such cases all costs and expenses incurred and paid by said board of managers, on account of such female so returned, shall be a county charge upon such county, to be levied and collected as other taxes in said county, and paid over to said board of managers, and credited to the account to which such expenses were charged.

Subdivision 2. The board of managers of said house of refuge shall have the power, in their discretion, to furnish each person discharged from said house of refuge with clothes and money to the same amount and extent as is provided for discharged convicts, by section three of chapter four hundred and fifty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four. The expense thereof to be paid out of any moneys appropriated for the maintenance of said house of refuge.

Subdivision 3. In case any woman committed to said house of refuge shall, at the time of such commitment, be the mother of a nursing child in her care, under one year of age, or be pregnant with child, which shall be born after such commitment, such child may accompany its mother to, and remain in said house of refuge until such time as in the opinion of said board of managers such child can properly be removed therefrom, and suitably provided for elsewhere; and said board of managers shall, in their discretion, have power to cause such child or children to be placed in any asylum for children in this state and to pay for the care and maintenance of such child or children at a rate not to exceed two dollars and a half a week, until the mother of such child or children shall have been discharged as hereinbefore provided for, or to commit such child or children to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care. And in case such woman at the time of such commitment shall be the mother of and have under her exclusive care, a child or children, more than one year of age, and which might otherwise be left without proper care or guardianship, it shall be the duty of such court or magistrate, so committing said woman to cause such child or children to be committed to such asylum as may be provided by law for such purpose, or to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care.

Section 11 reads as follows:

§ 11. The board of managers shall employ and are hereby authorized to employ suitable persons to be known as marshals of the house of refuge for women, to convey from the place of con-

viction to the said house of refuge all women committed thereto, and said persons shall have the power and authority of deputy sheriffs.

Section 12 reads as follows:

§ 12. It shall be the duty of the board of managers appointed in accordance with section two of said act of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, to decide upon the means and kind of employment and instruction in ordinary English branches and, in the discretion of the said board of managers, in typewriting and stenography for the women committed to said house of refuge, and to provide for their necessary custody and superintendence; and the provisions of the safe-keeping and employment of such women shall be made with regard to the formation of habits of self-supporting industry in such women, and to their mental and moral improvement; and for the purpose of this act to secure the safe-keeping, obedience and good order of the women committed under this act, the superintendent of said house of refuge is hereby given, and is required to exercise, in regard to women committed to said house of refuge, the same powers as jail-keepers and constables have in regard to persons committed or held in custody of said officers.

Section 3 of chapter 17 of the Laws of 1887, reads as follows:

§ 3. Nothing herein contained shall interfere with the right of freedom of worship of any inmate confined within said institution, as provided by the constitution of the state of New York.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN

AT HUDSON, N. Y.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1894.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MARCH 5, 1895.

ALBANY:
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.
1895.

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New York State Training School for Girls 4-16-089.

OFFICERS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

HARPER W. ROGERS, President.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN. CHARLES TRACEY.

JAMES PURCELL.

W. FRANK HOLSAPPLE, Sec'y and Treas.

Mrs. SARAH V. COON, Superintendent.

CRAWFORD E. FRITTS, M. D., Consulting Physician.

CHARLES B. CURE, Steward.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 52.

IN SENATE.

MARCH 31, 1895.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, AT HUDSON, N. Y.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN,
HUDSON, N. Y., *September* 30, 1894.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

In conformity with the law, the board of managers of the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, N. Y., herewith submit their seventh annual report.

W. FRANK HOLSAPPLE,
Secretary of Board.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 52.

IN SENATE.

MARCH 31, 1895.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, AT HUDSON, N. Y.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN,
HUDSON, N. Y., *September* 30, 1894.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

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W. FRANK HOLSAPPLE,
Secretary of Board.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

House of Refuge for Women,
Hudson, N, Y., *September* 30, 1894.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

The board of managers of the House of Refuge for Women herewith submit their seventh annual report:

The year just closed has in all respects been the most satisfactory in the history of the House of Refuge for Women.

The House of Refuge for Women was formally opened for the reception of inmates on April 15, 1887, and was built with the view of accommodating 250 inmates, the object being, at that time, as the institution was purely experimental, to erect additional buildings as occasion might require from time to time.

By an act of the Legislature in the year 1892, $75,000 was appropriated, and during the last year two large cottages having a capacity of 37 each, a nursery cottage with a capacity of 21, also a large chapel building to be used for religious purposes, and a basement story serving as a gymnasium, have been erected and are now being used, and the occupancy of the three cottages above referred to has given us temporary relief, by taking from the prison our surplus population, and has enabled the board to reduce the minimum length of time for inmates, and has materially aided us in bringing about better results and reducing the length of time each inmate has been required to serve.

There is still great need for at least one more cottage, so that we may not become in an overcrowded condition in the prison, as when this state of affairs exists the process of reformation is very much retarded. The younger girls sent to the institution could be committed directly to this cottage, and need not be compelled to go into the prison; and would thus avoid the evil

influences and associations of those inmates, who have been obliged to remain in the prison for misdemeanor, insubordination, etc.

It is the judgment of the board that (as occasion requires) these additional buildings should be erected; as the institution can be more economically administered for the State, as well as more advantageously for the inmate by increasing the institution from time to time, which would materially decrease the expenses per capita, and allow us to engage in pursuits for the inmates (where there are a large number confined) which we would otherwise be prevented from doing if we had but a limited number of inmates; making the cost per capita for these additional advantages so great that we would not be warranted in introducing them into the institution.

It is quite evident that the framers of the act creating the House of Refuge had these very propositions in view, and that they were right is proven by the experiences of the management of other corrective institutions in the State.

Never before has the conviction come to the board so forcibly as it has this year, that the studies and the system of education adopted are strong and helpful influences in making the inmate's life become one of order and intelligence. We do not believe that there is anything which so aids us, as does our system of education, in the complete reformation of the inmate.

Under section 12, chapter 740, Laws of 1892, it is the duty of the board of managers to decide upon the means and kinds of employment and the instruction in the ordinary English branches of education, and particular attention has been paid this year to the education of the inmates. A great many of them come here illiterate. We have added another school room to the institution and additional teachers, and the good results therefrom have become very apparent. A great many of the former inmates to-day are filling positions as stenographers, and the introduction of this study in the institution has been the means of aiding the board in procuring positions for a number of the inmates.

The question of employment is still a very difficult matter for the board to contend with. It is impossible to accomplish much

in this direction from the number of inmates that we have, except at great expense. However, we recommended last year, and we would urge again, the importance of providing us with an appropriate workshop wherein inmates of the institution might be employed for a part of the day, and it is the judgment of the board if such apropriation was made, that employment might be had in some industries, when inmates were not engaged in study, that is, for a part of the day at least, that they might be able to earn in the aggregate such a revenue for the State as would remunerate for the increased outlay; but under no circumstances should any employment be introduced into the institution which would interfere with the studies of the inmates, or be of such a character as would not enable them to find employment in that particular industry which might be adopted.

Under subdivision 3 of chapter 704, Laws of 1892, it is provided, in case any woman committed to said House of Refuge shall, at the time of said commitment, be the mother of a nursing child in her care under one year of age, or any child shall be born in said institution, the board of managers were given the power at their discretion, to cause such child or children to be placed in an asylum for children in this State, to pay for the maintenance of such child or children at a rate of not to exceed $2.50 a week, until the mother of such child or children shall have been discharged, or to commit such child or children to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care, and in conformity with such authority the board have placed at the St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, at Albany, five male children who are at present confined in said institution. They have placed in St. Margaret's Orphan Asylum, at the city of Albany, six children (two girls and four boys), and have placed in St. Vincent's Girls' Asylum, at the city of Albany, one girl.

St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum and St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum referred to are Catholic institutions, in which are confined the Catholic children. St. Margaret's House is a Protestant Episcopal institution, in which are confined the Protestant children.

The system of lighting was referred to in our last report, and at present is very expensive. We have a large steam plant used

for heating, and if an appropriation could be made for an electric-light plant, we consider it would be a matter of economy to the State, and we would, therefore, urge an appropriation for this at a cost we believe of about $15,000.

Attention was called to the recommendation of the honorable the State Board of Charities last year, who advised building an assembly-room in addition to each of the four old cottages. In this suggestion we would most heartily concur and would earnestly recommend an appropriation for that purpose.

Immediately after the building of the old cottages it was discovered that this was a serious omission, as there is no place in the buildings where the girls can be assembled. The new cottages built last year contain assembly-rooms and are found to be a matter of very great convenience. We would, therefore, most earnestly urge that an appropriation be made for this.

The prison, when originally constructed, was intended to hold a limited number of inmates, but as the institution has grown, from time to time, additions have been built to the prison, which have made a number of additional rotundas or hallways. Upon a recent visit by one of the members of the finance committees of the Senate, he suggested to the board the advisability of having a master's key or lock, that would lock and unlock all the cells at one time from the officer's room in the lower hall. The board have deemed this a very wise suggestion, as in case of fire, it would require that each cell be visited and unlocked separately in order to release the inmate, and we sincerely believe as a means of safety to those confined within, that a sufficient appropriation should be made to enable us to make a change in our system, in accordance with the above.

It has been the object of the board to administer the affairs of the institution in the most economical and painstaking manner. We still continue the system of pass-books from each building, which contains a record of each article used therein, and we find that it continues to be a very admirable system.

For the last year the expense for maintenance has been $1.85 per week per capita.

Inmates are all divided into families, each cottage having a certain number; officered by a matron and an assistant matron,

and are as distinct as though they were in separate institutions, but under one general supervision.

The general treatment inmates receive is as follows: When they arrive at the institution they are placed in the prison, and detained there a longer or shorter time, according to conduct, study and industry. They are promoted to the various cottages — six, five, four, three, two, one; thence to the main building — the length of time they remain in each cottage being determined by deportment, study and industry, a complete record being kept of same.

From the main building they are conditionally discharged and placed in the care of some responsible person, who is required to report for a certain number of months whether or not the girl keeps her parole, and the instructions which she has received from the institution. If all reports are favorable, she is then granted an absolute discharge.

The general health of the institution has been excellent, as may be seen by referring to the report of the consulting physician, Dr. Crawford E. Fritts.

The superintendent, in her report calls attention to the imperative necessity of a workshop, electric-light buildings, and for an assembly-room in each of the four old cottages, and has given in detail her reasons therefor, to which report we most respectfully refer you.

The number of inmates September 30, 1893, was 304.

The number of inmates September 30, 1894, was 300.

During the year 62 inmates have been conditionally discharged by the board and 13 have been absolutely discharged; each of whom has reported every month, and the board became satisfied, before granting such discharges, that they were permanently reformed and entitled thereto.

We believe that the chances for complete reformation for the inmates would be very much improved if some employment could be given them to make them fully competent to earn their living in that particular industry for which they are best fitted; and the board will use every effort to find some such employment if an appropriation can be made and a suitable workshop provided. We would again repeat what we stated in our last report that

one of the greatest obstacles to reformation of those women who are on parole, is the advantage taken of their weakness and unprotected condition by evil-disposed men, several cases having occurred whereby in consequence thereof the inmates have been returned to the institution with their chances of reformation greatly diminished, and with no power to punish the offending man, and we were very much disappointed that suitable amendments were not made to the statute, as recommended by this board last year, and we would most earnestly recommend now that some enactment be made which will suitably punish all offenses of this character, which so seriously impair the usefulness of this institution.

In conclusion, we would respectfully call your attention to the various recommendations hereinabove referred to, which are briefly as follows:

One cottage, to cost about	$17,000
Four assembly-rooms to old cottages, about	16,000
Electric-light plant	15,000
Workshop and equipment, and sufficient appropriation for master's key system for prison, about	20,000

We most sincerely hope that the recommendations of the superintendent and the requests of this board may receive your careful consideration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. W. ROGERS,
CHARLES TRACEY,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
JAMES PURCELL,
W. FRANK HOLSAPPLE,
Board of Managers.

The New Chapel, used for purposes of worship, the basement being used as a gymnasium.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN,
HUDSON, N. Y., *September* 30, 1894.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

I have the honor to present to you the seventh annual report of the House of Refuge for Women for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1893, and ending September 30, 1894:

Number of inmates in the institution, September 30, 1893..		304
Admitted during the year.....		74
Paroled, out of place.....		2
Paroled inmates returned		15
		395
Conditionally discharged	62	
Discharged at expiration of sentence	28	
Died	5	
		95
Number of inmates, September 30, 1894.....		300

Total number admitted from opening of institution.....	632
Total number conditionally discharged.....	304

Of these:

Absolutely discharged	122
Ceased correspondence, but doing well when last heard from	23
Re-arrested and returned	44
Not doing well or having left the State.....	40
Died	8
Correspondence and conduct now maintained.....	67

Parole statistics for the year:

There were paroled		62
Served well and secured their absolute discharge	13	
Ceased correspondence, but doing well when last heard from	2	
Not doing well or have left the State	6	
Died	1	
Arrested and returned	9	
Correspondence and conduct now maintained, the period of parole not having expired	41	

Number of infants in the institution September 30, 1893		17
Number of infants received with mothers		1
Number of infants born in the institution		9
		27
Sent to orphan asylum	5	
Sent out with mothers	2	
Died	2	
		9
Total number of infants in the institution, September 30, 1894		18

In presenting this, my seventh annual report of the House of Refuge, I wish to say that, thanks to the wisdom, efficiency and large-hearted philanthropy of its board of managers, and the ready co-operation of its officers, this institution, an experiment, has reached in its short existence of seven years, a degree of perfection far beyod the expectations of its founders. The experience of these seven years has deepened the conviction that early environment is largely responsible for the formation of character, and forced the conclusion that many who now stand on the high levels of virtue, with less favorable surroundings, would have sunk to the same level as many of these erring ones we are seeking to reclaim. It is a startling and humiliating idea, and should teach all a larger charity for those less fortunate ones who early stray blindly into the alluring paths of evil.

Certainly, the benefits to be derived from kindly treatment, Christian training and example and association with the good have been emphasized by this institution to a very notable degree.

The completion and opening of three new cottages the present year has relieved the prison, and made it possible to make promotions as soon as inmates are entitled to them. The opening of the Nursery cottage has given the mothers and their children larger rooms and better facilities for the care of their little ones. It has also relieved the hospital, which is now kept for the care of those requiring medical treatment, and the results are eminently satisfactory.

The new chapel, used only for religious purposes, has already shown good results in the increased interest and reverence manifested in the services, an interest to which we must look largely for the complete reformation of those committed to our care.

The library, of one thousand four hundred and thirty-eight (1,438) volumes, has been carefully selected with special reference to the requirements of the inmates of the institution. It is a source of great pleasure to the girls and can not fail to have great influence in forming a desire for better reading and in stimulating their minds to higher and better thoughts.

I wish to call the attention of your honorable board to the following necessary improvements:

It seems most essential that we should have some industries introduced which will give the inmates stated and regular employment, thus forming systematic habits of industry, which will be of great benefit to them when they have to maintain themselves; for this purpose, I ask for a building to be used as a workshop for such industries as may be introduced.

An electric plant is much needed, as we now depend upon the city for our gas light, which is often insufficient and uncertain.

It has become almost a necessity that a room should be added to each of the four cottages first built, to be used as a general assembly-room for the inmates. At present, the only available space is the narrow corridors, which is totally inadequate for the purpose of work or study.

I would also recommend the building of another cottage, to be used for the younger girls, who will thus be kept from associating in the prison with the older and more depraved inmates.

On Wednesday, June 20th, the charities committee of the Constitutional Convention, accompanied by members of the prison and educational committees, visited this institution and thoroughly inspected the prison, hospital, cottages, main building and chapel. We are pleased to state that the committee was unanimous in praise of the institution, both as to the management and the manner in which it was conducted. The following are the names of the honorable gentlemen who composed the party: Edward Lauterbach, of New York city; W. H. Arnold, James P. Campbell, Owen Cassidy, A. C. Crosby, Austin H. Clark, Eugene Durnin, Thomas Gilleran, I. S. Johnson A. L. Kellogg, C. B. McLaughlin, T. W. McArthur, L. N. Manley, H. A. Powell, A. H. Peabody, M. Warlay Platzek, Charles L. Phipps, A. B. Steele, George F. Lyon and Edwin C. Rowley.

A committee of the following ladies, Mrs. G. Powell, Mrs. Percy and Mrs. Miller, of the W. C. T. U. of Columbia county, presented to this institution a portrait of Mrs. Hamilton, who first inaugurated the sending of Christmas boxes to inmates here. The number of boxes received from the W. C. T. U. was 308.

December 19th, Hon. William R. Stewart, Commissioner of the State Board of Charities, visited this institution, and Mrs. Beekman DePeyster, of the State Board of Charities, visited the institution on the 3d of January, and made their usual careful inspection of the institution.

I wish to express my thanks to the W. C. T. U. of Columbia county for their liberal and attractive Christmas boxes sent to the inmates. Also, to the Flower Mission and Y. C. T. U. of Athens, N. Y., for their frequent distribution of flowers here. Our thanks are also due to the clergy, the local press, and to the many friends who have shown their desire to help us in this work by frequently sending books and literature. We are greatly indebted to the Bible and Prayer Book Society, through Bishop Doane, for furnishing us with prayer books and hymnals; the Rev. Father Dempsey, of Hudson, N. Y., for Catholic prayer

Administration Building, occupied by Superintendent and assistant officers, and from which all inmates are discharged.

books, and to the Columbia County Bible Society, who have continued to furnish us with Bibles.

The following is the list of clergy who have conducted services during the year:

Rt. Rev. Wm. C. Doane	Albany, N. Y.
Rev. John C. Tebbetts	North Adams, Mass.
Rev. M. Cook	Ilion, N. Y.
Rev. C. Dowan	
Rev. Geo. G. Carter, D. D.	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. S. M. Griswold	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. V. E. Tomlinson	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Geo. C. Yeisley, D. D.	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Edmund Lewis	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. P. B. Dempsey	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D.	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. L. J. Deane	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. J. K. Wardle	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Wm. Kelly	Hudson, N. Y.

ADDRESSES.

Rev. T. E. Oberlander addressed the girls in German	Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. A. C. Percy	Chatham, N. Y.
Mrs. Deborah C. Leeds	Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Susan B. Anthony	Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Geo. Powell	Ghent, N. Y.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Choir of Christ Church	Hudson, N. Y.
Dramatic entertainment given by Mora and Company	New York city.
Mrs. G. E. Morris	New York city.
Mrs. W. D. Winnie	Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Aitkin	Hudson, N. Y.

I wish to express my thanks to your honorable board for your continued interest and your great desire for the success and welfare of the institution, and for your careful aid and advice in the management of its affairs.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SARAH V. COON,
Superintendent.

TABLE OF STATISTICS.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the number of inmates received and number discharged during the year ending September 30, '894.

Number of inmates, September 30, 1893		304
Admitted during the year		74
Paroled inmates returned		15
Returned out of place		2
		395
Conditionally discharged	62	
Discharged at expiration of sentence	28	
Died	5	
		95
Number of inmates, September 30, 1894		300
Total number admitted from opening of the institution,		632
Total number conditionally discharged		304

TABLE No. 2.

Showing offenses for which inmates were committed.

Common prostitute and vagrant	12
Common prostitute and disorderly person	14
Drunkenness and disorderly conduct	16
Being a vagrant	15
Petit larceny	16
Assault in third degree	1
	74

TABLE No. 3.

Showing number of previous convictions and grades of education.

Convicted first time	64
Convicted second time	9
Convicted third time	1
	74
Common school education	42
Can read and write	22
No education	10
	74

TABLE No. 4.

Showing social relations and religion.

Married	12
Single	62
	74
Protestants	45
Catholics	28
Hebrews	1
	74

TABLE No. 5.

Showing nativity and parentage.

Born in State of New York	62
Born in State of New Jersey	2
Born in State of Pennsylvania	2
Born in State of North Carolina	1
Born in State of New Hampshire	1
Born in Canada	2

Born in Germany	2
Born in Ireland	1
Unknown	1
	74

American parentage	25
English parentage	2
Irish parentage	12
German parentage	11
French parentage	6
Mixed	15
Unknown	3
	74

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing previous occupations and ages.

Domestics	52
Mill operatives	5
Tailoress	2
Shirtmaker	1
Saleswoman	1
Brushmaker	1
Dressmakers	3
Cigarmaker	1
School girl	1
Lived at home	2
None	5
	74

Thirteen years of age	2
Fourteen years of age	3
Fifteen years of age	16
Sixteen years of age	6
Seventeen years of age	12

Eighteen years of age	10
Nineteen years of age	6
Twenty years of age	3
Twenty-one years of age	2
Twenty-two years of age	6
Twenty-three years of age	4
Twenty-four years of age	4
	74

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing number of inmates received from each county.

Albany	1
Columbia	3
Cattaraugus	1
Clinton	5
Cortland	1
Franklin	3
Greene	2
Herkimer	2
Jefferson	2
Monroe	1
Madison	1
New York	4
Orange	3
Onondaga	3
Oneida	4
Queens	2
Rensselaer	2
Richmond	3
Suffolk	1
St. Lawrence	1
Saratoga	3
Steuben	6
Sullivan	1
Schenectady	2

One of the Original Cott ges, of which there are four in number, offi. ered by a Matron and an Assistant Matron.

One of the New Cottages, officered by a Matron and an Assistant Matron.

Ulster	2
Washington	3
Westchester	10
Wayne	2
	74

Work Done by Inmates.

Sewing.

Dresses	676
Dresses repaired	312
Night dresses	441
Aprons	907
Skirts	256
Chemise	463
Drawers	448
Waists	483
Baby outfits	10
Sheets	448
Pillow slips	396
Napkins	1,035
Napkin bands	125
Towels	725
Table cloths	14
Table napkins	78
Holders	250
Handkerchiefs (hemstitched)	24
Pillow slips	8
Aprons (hemstitched)	10
Curtains made	36
Shoe bags	8
Stand covers	16
Pillow shams	10
Dusters	48
Cup cloths	40
Ironing cloths	36
Bread cloths	24
Fancy articles for Christmas	96

Dolls dressed for orphan asylum	
Christmas bags	320
Pin-cushion covers	6
Doilies	8
Center-piece	2
Nightingales	5

Knitting and crocheting.

Hose (pairs)	352
Hose footed (pairs)	213
Hoods	40
Slippers	21
Baby shoes	10
Bedspreads	16
Capes	6
Lace (yards)	98
Infant shirts	8
Mittens	4
Wash cloths	24
Yokes	9
Tidies	10

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH HERRIMAN,
Keeper of Records and Statistics.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to present herewith the seventh report of the medical work of the House of Refuge for Women. The following table shows the number of patients who have received hospital care in which the services of the consulting physician were deemed necessary:

Adenitis	3
Abscess	12
Acne	2
Amenorrhoea	4
Anaemia	4
Asthenopia	2
Asthma	1
Astigmatism	3
Bronchitis	5
Bursitis	2
Catarrh (nasal)	2
Colic gall stone	1
Constipation	6
Cholera infantum	2
Contusion	1
Deafness	1
Diarrhoea	5
Dyspepsia	2
Dysentery	2
Eczema	6
Endometritis	4
Epilepsy	2
Fever (malarial)	10
Gastritis	4

Herpes Loster	1
Hernia (umbilical)	2
Head, laceration of	1
Hand, laceration of	1
Lumbago	1
Malaria	5
Meningitis	1
Mennorrhagia	2
Mania (suicidal)	1
Marasmus	2
Morbus Cordis Valvularum	4
Myopia	2
Neuralgia	4
Ophthalmia purulent	2
Ovaritis	2
Parturition	9
Prolapsus uteri	2
Phthisis pulmonalis	6
Polypus	1
Paralysis (progressive)	1
Puerpural eclampsia	1
Pneumonia	1
Rheumatism	2
Syphilis	18
Tumors	3
Tonsils hypertrophied (removal)	2
Tonsilitis	4
Taenia abdominalis	2
Ulcer of uterus	2
Urticaria	1
Vegetations (venereal)	6
Vaginitis	4
Whitlow	2

Seven deaths have occurred during the year — five adults and two infants.

Of the adults:

One died from syphilis-rheumatism and parturition.

The Hospital, used for inmates who are under the physician's treatment.

One died from meningitis and epilepsy.

One died from progressive paralysis.

One died from disease of the heart.

One died from phthisis pulmonalis.

Of the infants:

One died from marasmus.

One died from mastoid abscess and convulsions.

Nine infants were born in the institution during the past year — four males and five females.

No epidemic, either infectious or contagious, has prevailed during the year.

Very many of the simple internal and external local diseases of the inmates have been successfully treated by the matron of the hospital Mrs. M. C. Patton, who is a skilled trained nurse, assisted by Mrs. E. M. Quiggle. Both deserve much praise for the untiring and conscientious manner in which they have discharged their duties.

To the superintendent and other officers of the institution I gratefully acknowledge their cordial co-operation and efficient aid.

In presenting this, my seventh annual report to the board of managers, I desire to express my appreciation for the continued manifestations of their confidence.

Respectfully submitted.

CRAWFORD ELLSWORTH FRITTS,

Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

GENERAL TEACHER'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to present to you the sixth annual report of the educational department of the House of Refuge for Women:

The total number of inmates instructed during the year,	360
Maximum registered at one time	275
Average daily attendance	230

Of the whole number instructed there were on entering the institution:

Totally illiterate, 45 or 12.5 per cent.

Practically illiterate, 118 or 32.7 per cent.

Having a slight rudimentary knowledge of reading, writing, spelling, geography and arithmetic, 170 or 47.2 per cent.

Having a fair common school education, 27 or 7.5 per cent.

Incapable of intellectual progress under ordinary methods, 35 or 9.7 per cent.

Somewhat deficient in intellect, 94 or 26.1 per cent.

Having average ability, 202 or 56.1 per cent.

Having marked natural ability, 29 or 8.0 per cent.

As may readily be seen from the above statistics, the majority of those entering the school, while, perhaps, naturally bright, are either illiterate or have made such poor use of the few school advantages they may have had, as to be without education of practical benefit to them.

It is the aim of the school, primarily, to enable these girls to use the English language with readiness, clearness and accuracy, both in writing and speaking. They are trained in penmanship and given a knowledge of the technics of written form so that

The School Room.

before leaving they are generally able to write correctly a letter of business or friendship, are familiar with social forms and are capable of orderly narration and accurate description of simple themes.

At the same time many of them are gaining for the first time in their lives some intelligent idea of the geography, history and government of their own country, the physiology and hygiene of the body, and the simpler processes and principles of arithmetic.

To those who are in the stenography class, or intend taking up that course, special attention is given to qualify them, as far as possible, in those branches which, it is believed, are a vital element of success to the stenographer.

The library, which has been recently established, has a directly beneficial influence upon the school, as it enables pupils to pursue subjects of interest to them which are suggested in the school-room.

The basement of the new chapel affords adequate quarters for the school of gymnastics. The usual wand and dumb-bell exercises, with military drill and fancy marching are taught there twice a week.

There are now five school-rooms in regular session, two in the prison and three in the main building, an additional room having been equipped during the past year.

While satisfactory results are not reached in all cases, very often they are most gratifying, and many girls go out of the institution with broadened and enlightened minds, an intelligent interest in affairs, and a foundation of useful knowledge which may be of service to them through life.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE H. S. HOLSAPPLE,
General Teacher.

REPORT OF THE STENOGRAPHER.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

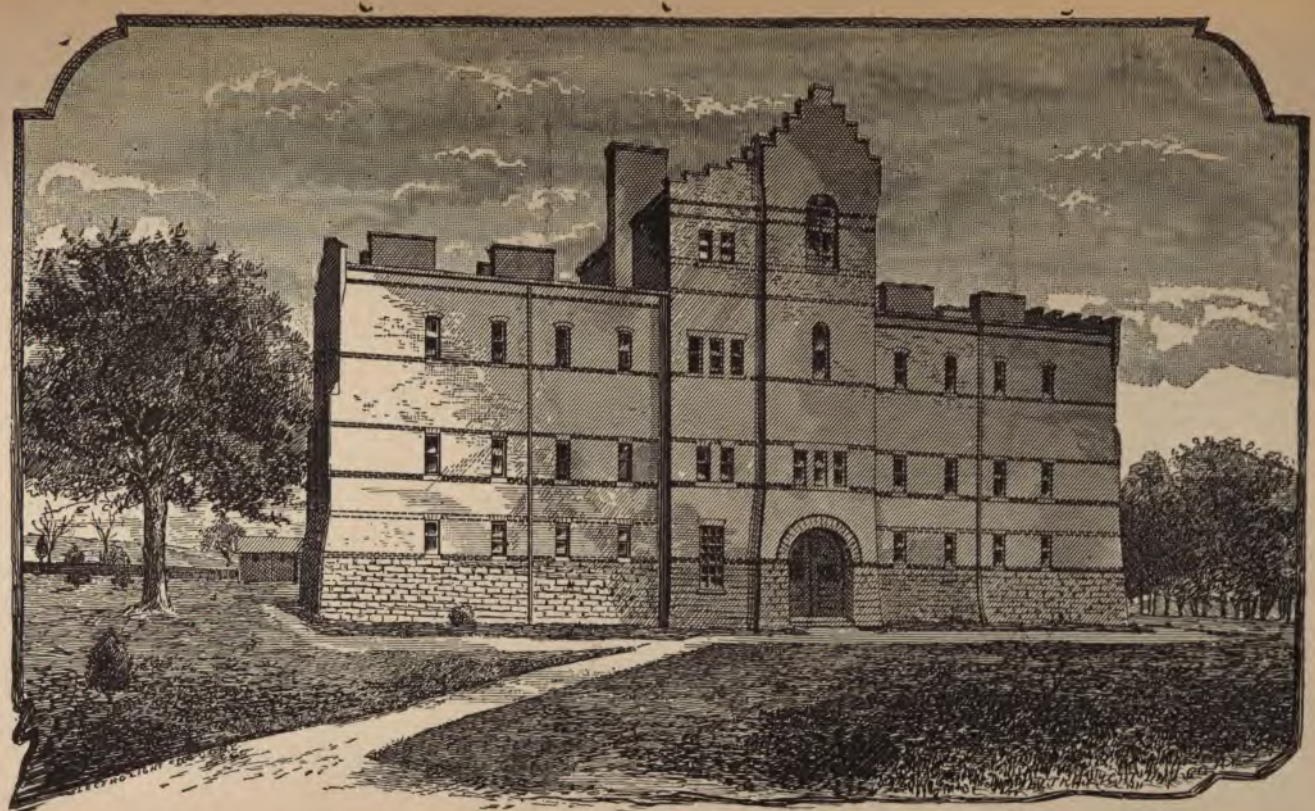
Gentlemen.—I have the honor to present to you the second annual report of the stenography class of the House of Refuge for Women.

The total number of inmates instructed during the year is 53. Of these, 31 have completed the course and can write from 100 to 125 words per minute. Fifteen of the girls who finished the course in the preceding year have attended school for the purpose of keeping up their practice, and have acquired an average of 125 to 150 words per minute on sermons, lectures, etc. All except seven (who have not been successful in maintaining very good speed) have made very good progress on the typewriters.

Owing to the necessity that the girls should attend the school for common English branches, it is impossible for them to devote more than two and one-half hours each day to stenography and typewriting. Several of the girls who have been conditionally discharged during the year are filling positions as stenographers and typewriters, and are doing well.

Respectfully submitted.

MARGARET E. KEEFE,
Stenographer.



The Prison, where inmates are first placed on arriving at the institution.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Annual Statement of the Treasurer of the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, N. Y., for the year ending September 30, 1894.

1893.		RECEIPTS.			
Oct.	1.	Bank balance			$9,546 17
	5.	Draft (chapter 41, Laws 1893)		$11,458 50	
Nov.	3.	Draft (maintenance account)	$6,000 00		
	3.	Draft (chapter 414, Laws 1893)	1,000 00		
	3.	Draft (chapter 41, Laws 1893)	1,961 17		
				8,961 17	
	18.	Draft (chapter 41, Laws 1893)		5,644 43	
Dec.	5.	Draft (maintenance account)		6,000 00	
	8.	Draft (chapter 41, Laws 1893)		2,878 00	
	27.	Draft (chapter 41, Laws 1893)		3,846 60	
	27.	Draft (maintenance account	$6,000 00		
	27.	Draft (chapter 41, Laws 1893)	874 20		
1894.				6,874 20	
Jan.	2.	Sundry sales (maintenance account)		35 46	
	6.	Draft (chapter 41, Laws 1893)		2,385 00	
Feb.	3.	Draft (maintenance account)		6,000 00	
	12.	Draft (chapter 41, Laws 1893)		1,946 00	
March	9.	Draft (maintenance account)		6,000 00	
	31.	Sundry sales (maintenance account)		195 53	
April	7.	Draft (maintenance account)		6,000 00	
	21.	Draft (chapter 41, Laws 1893)		4,361 83	
	30.	Draft (maintenance account)		6,000 00	

1894.				
May	29.	Draft (maintenance account) ..	$6,000 00	
June	30.	Sundry sales (maintenance account).	32 73	
July	7.	Draft (maintenance account) ..	6,000 00	
	28.	Draft (maintenance account) ..	6,000 00	
Sept.	8.	Draft (maintenance account) ..	7,000 00	
	29.	Draft (maintenance account) ..	7,000 00	
	29.	Sundry sales (maintenance account)	26 06	
				$110,645 51
		Total receipts.....		$120,191 68

CLASSIFIED DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries of officers	$17,025 38
Wages and labor.....	6,616 65
Provisions and supplies	13,162 78
Clothing	3,072 45
Fuel.....	5,882 28
Lights	2,389 93
Medicines and medical supplies and professional attendance	1,649 12
Transportation and traveling expenses	2,553 00
Ordinary repairs	1,707 44
Ordinary expenses.....	6,106 05
Building and improvements	34,374 77
Extraordinary repairs.....	1,069 01
Extraordinary expenses	2,594 58
Furniture	4,241 15
Total disbursements	$102,444 59

RECAPITULATION.

1893.		RECEIPTS.		
Oct.	1.	Bank balance.....		$9,546 17
		From general appropriation:		
		Maintenance.....	$74,000 00	
		Library.	1,000 00	
				75,000 00

1893.

Oct.	1. From special appropriations :		
	(Chapter 41, Laws 1893)....	$35,355 73	
	From sundry sales.....	289 78	
			$35,645 51
	Total.		$120,191 68

DISBURSEMENTS.

For maintenance for the year.....	$65,933 31
For special appropriations.....	36,511 28
Total.	$102,444 59

1894.

Oct.	1. Bank balance.....	$17,749 09

The "bank balance" is composed of the following balances :

Maintenance.....	$374,675 13	
	357,034 17	
		$17,640 96
Chapter 570, Laws 1889	$26,037 50	
	25,931 37	
		106 13
		$17,747 09

Total amount of appropriations from inception of institution to October 1, 1894	$701,500 00
Total drawn from same to October 1, 1894	$701,500 00

W. FRANK HOLSAPPLE,
Treasurer.

GENERAL OUTLINE OF WORK.

TITLES AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Main building.

Main building is where the principal business of the institution is transacted. In it are the superintendent's rooms, managers' committee-room, sewing-room, stenography and typewriting and schoolrooms. The officers in charge of these various departments live in this building.

Asisstant matron, who has charge of the cooking and laundry and assists in the work required.

Assistant matron, who has charge of all the clothing and instructs the inmates in plain sewing and dressmaking.

Bookkeeper, who keeps the books and attends to the general correspondence.

One storekeeper, who distributes all supplies under the supervision of the superintendent, and keeps the accounts in the supply ledger.

Education.

General teacher, who instructs all girls in the main building and cottages in the common English branches, in calisthenics and physical culture.

Two assistant matrons, who have charge of the primary and intermediate departments, and assist in the work required.

Stenography.

Assistant matron, who teaches stenography and typewriting and assists in the work required.

Hospital.

Matron of hospital, who, under the advice of a physician, has immediate charge and care of all the sick. It is also her duty to visit, once daily, the prison and cottages, in order personally

The Stable.

to attend to the general health of all inmates. Special calls receive prompt attention.

Assistant matron, who has charge of the housekeeping and assists in the work as required.

Prison.

Matron of prison, who has the management of the prison under the direction of the superintendent. She discharges all the duties attendant upon such an office and is responsible for the custody, demeanor and diligence of the prison inmates.

There are six assistant matrons (one a night watch) who aid in this work.

Assistant matron, who instructs all the inmates in the common English branches.

Cottages.

Each cottage has two officers.

A supervisor, who has the entire charge, enforcing all the rules, and who is responsible for its good order.

Steward.

The steward purchases and has charge of all supplies. These are kept in the storehouse and on requisition are distributed to the various buildings. He also keeps the accounts of the institution, employs and has charge of engineers, watchmen and laborers.

DUTIES OF EMPLOYES.

There are five watchmen, two being on duty during the day and three at night. They attend to the gate and perform any other service the superintendent or steward may require.

There are three engineers, who are on duty in the steam boiler-house alternately day and night during the winter months.

Also, one driver and two laborers.

DAILY ROUTINE.

Rise at 5.30 a. m. in summer.

Rise at 6 a. m. in winter.

fast, 6 a. m. in summer.

kfast, 6.30 a. m. in winter.

Prayers, 7 a. m.
Housework, 7.15 a. m. to 8.30 a. m.
School, 9 a. m. to 12 m.; 1.30 p. m. to 4.30 p. m.
Calisthenics, twice a week, 3 p. m. to 5 p. m.
Instruction in singing, once a week, 3 to 4 p. m.
Supper, 5 p. m.
Silent study or work, 6 p. m. to 7 p. m.
The rest of the evening is given to recreation.
Prayers, 8 p. m. in summer.
Prayers, 7.30 p. m. in winter.
Bed, 8.30 p. m. in summer.
Bed, 8 p. m. in winter.

COURSE OF DISCIPLINE.

The course of discipline is, briefly, as follows: Every girl on her arrival is received at the prison by the superintendent, who takes her record. Then, she is given a bath, fitted out with proper clothing, and assigned a place in the second division. From here she may be promoted or reduced, according to her behavior.

While in the prison she is strictly watched and her conduct carefully noted.

After two months in the prison (the minimum time upon which she can be promoted), she will be transferred according to her record, to a cottage, where the idea of family and home life is carried out as far as possible. She has now the advantage of the school and workrooms in the main building.

She is not locked in her room, except at night, although she may not leave her corridor, for any purpose, without permission. She is also obliged to keep her own room at certain times for study and reflection. At other times talking pleasantly in a subdued tone is allowed. All conversation, however, is done in the open corridor and not in inmates' rooms. Thus, the girls are always under the eye of a supervisor, who checks all boisterousness or tendency to misbehave.

A part of the evening is devoted to the preparation of lessons for the next day, and the rest is given up to some pleasant relaxation. Often an appropriate reading or some interesting

oral instruction from the supervisor furnishes the girls entertainment while they sew or knit.

This plan of the cottage system promotes comfort, health and happiness.

Promotions are made upon a system of comparative standing.

There are four cottages and 27 girls in each.

COTTAGES.

In the cottages marks are not only the condition of promotion or reduction; they are also relied upon as sufficient for all ordinary purposes of discipline.

The supervisor of each cottage keeps a daily record of the demeanor and industry of every girl in her cottage. The girls are marked according to their merits.

Unquestioning obedience is enforced, and the girls are expected to comply with the spirit of the rules and unwritten laws of the institution.

The girls are urged to report themselves whenever they have broken any rule and have not been detected. Thus many small faults are corrected in a way which a girl remembers, without seriously impairing her record.

It is only offenses involving disobedience, untruthfulness, etc., which lower her record of marks sufficiently to reduce her in grade.

EDUCATION.

The branches of education taught are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, civil and physical geography, English grammar, history, drawing, stenography and typewriting.

There are three grades: Primary, intermediate and advanced. School sessions are held morning and afternoon, except on Saturday.

The girls in the school are instructed in calisthenics, military drill and fancy marching twice a week.

Provision is made for the private instruction of inmates who have completed this course satisfactorily, and who, for any other reason, are detained in the institution.

Regular examinations are held and a record of 75 per cent. in each branch is necessary for advancement.

A strict school record of deportment and studies is kept for comparison with other records in recommendation for release.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Daily prayers are held in each building morning and evening.

Religious services are held in the chapel on Sunday afternoon, conducted by clergymen of different denominations in turn, or, in their absence, by the superintendent.

Inmates are privileged, when occasion or emergency requires, to see a priest or clergyman of their own denomination.

Lectures and concerts have been given from time to time for the benefit of the inmates, and arrangements will be made to continue them in the future.

The Steam Boiler House.

Laws Relating to the House of Refuge for Women.

Section 7 of chapter 187 of the Laws of 1881, as amended by chapter 704 of the Laws of 1892, reads as follows:

§ 7. It shall be the duty of the board of managers of said house of refuge, to furnish the several county clerks of the counties of this State with suitable blanks for the commitment of women to said house of refuge. It shall be the duty of the several county clerks, immediately on receiving such blanks, to notify the several justices of the peace, police justices, and police magistrates, and other magistrates and courts of their respective counties that they have such blanks.

Section 8, as amended by chapter 704 of the Laws of 1892, reads as follows:

§ 8. When, and so soon as said house of refuge shall be ready for the reception of inmates and all the requirements of section seven of this act shall have been complied with, all justices of the peace, police justices and police magistrates and other magistrates and courts, within the limits of this State, any laws heretofore enacted to the contrary thereof notwithstanding, may sentence and commit to the house of refuge for women at Hudson, New York, for a term of five years, unless sooner discharged therefrom by the board of managers thereof, any female between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years, who shall have been convicted by such justice, or in such courts of petit larceny, habitual drunkenness, of being a common prostitute, of frequenting disorderly houses, houses of prostitution, or of any misdemeanor, and who is not insane, nor mentally or physically incapable of being substantially benefited by the discipline of said institution.

Subdivision 1. The board of managers of said house of refuge shall have power to cause to be detained therein, under such proper rules and regulations as said board shall provide, any female, so committed thereto, according to the terms of said sentence and commitment ,and to conditionally discharge any inmates so sentenced and committed at any time prior to the expiration of said five years, and to cause the rearrest in any county of this State, and return to said house of refuge of any person who may have escaped therefrom, or has been conditionally discharged therefrom, as herein provided, and in any case of such rearrest and return, to detain her as aforesaid from the time of such return, for a time equal to the unexpired portion of her term, at the time of the said escape or conditional discharge.

Subdivision 2. In any case of the escape of an inmate from said house of refuge any person duly employed by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge women committed thereto, shall have power to arrest such escaped inmate in any county in this State without a warrant, and forthwith to convey her to said house of refuge, and any magistrate shall have power to cause any such escaped inmate to be arrested and held in custody until she can be removed to said house of refuge as in case of her first commitment thereto.

Subdivision 3. Any person having been conditionally discharge from said house of refuge may be arrested and returned thereto, upon a warrant signed by the president and attested by the secretary of said board, which warrant shall briefly state the reasons for such arrest and return, and shall be directed and delivered to any person employed by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge persons committed thereto, and when so signed, attested and delivered, may be executed by such person in any county in this State.

Section 9 reads as follows:

§ 9. It shall be the duty of every justice of the peace, police justice or other magistrate or court, committing any woman under authority given by this act, immediately to notify the

superintendent of said house of refuge of such conviction and to cause a record to be kept of the name, age, birth-place, occupation, previous commitments, if any, and for what offenses, and last place of residence, of all women so committed by them, together with the particulars of the offense charged. A copy of said record shall be transmitted with the warrant of commitment to the superintendent of said house of refuge, who shall enter and keep in a book of records all these facts.

Section 10, as amended by chapter 704 of the Laws of 1892, reads as follows:

§ 10. Any court or magistrate authorized to commit any female to said house of refuge shall, before so committing her, inquire into and for the purposes of the case, determine the age of such female at the time of such commitment, and her age as so determined, shall be stated in the warrant; and when the year only is stated it shall be considered as expiring on the day on which the warrant is dated, and the statement of the age of the female so made in said warrant of commitment shall be conclusive evidence as to the age of said female, in any action to recover damages for her detention or imprisonment under said warrant, and shall be presumptive evidence of the age of such female in any other inquiry, action or proceeding, relating to such detention.

Subdivision 1. Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of said board of managers that any person committed to said house of refuge is not of the proper age to be so committed thereto, or is insane, or mentally or physically incapable of being materially benefited by discipline of said institution, or improperly committed thereto, it shall be the duty of said board of managers thereupon to cause the return of such female to the county from which she was so committed in the custody of one of the persons employed by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge women committed thereto, who shall deliver her into the custody of the sheriff of such county, to be by such sheriff taken before the court or magistrate which committed her to said house of refuge or some other court or magistrate having equal jurisdiction in such county, to be by such court

or magistrate, resentenced for the offense for which she was committed to said house of refuge, and dealt with in all respects as though she had not been so committed to said house of refuge, and in such cases all costs and expenses incurred and paid by said board of managers, on account of such female so returned, shall be a county charge upon such county, to be levied and collected as other taxes in said county, and paid over to said board of managers, and credited to the account to which such expenses were charged.

Subdivision 2. The board of managers of said house of refuge shall have the power, in their discretion, to furnish each person discharged from said house of refuge with clothes and money to the same amount and extent as is provided for discharged convicts, by section three of chapter four hundred and fifty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four. The expense thereof to be paid out of any moneys appropriated for the maintenance of said house of refuge.

Subdivision 3. In case any woman committed to said house of refuge shall, at the time of such commitment, be the mother of a nursing child in her care, under one year of age, or be pregnant with child, which shall be born after such commitment, such child may accompany its mother to, and remain in said house of refuge until such time as, in the opinion of said board of managers, such child can properly be removed therefrom, and suitably provided for elsewhere; and said board of managers shall, in their discretion, have power to cause such child or children to be placed in any asylum for children in this State and to pay for the care and maintenance of such child or children at a rate not to exceed two dollars and a half a week, until the mother of such child or children shall have been discharged as hereinbefore provided for, or to commit such child or children to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care. And in case such woman at the time of such commitment shall be the mother of and have under her exclusive care, a child or children, more than one year of age, and which might otherwise be left without proper care or guardianship, it shall be the duty of such court or magistrate, so committing said woman to

cause such child or children to be committed to such asylum as may be provided by law for such purpose, or to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care.

Section 11 reads as follows:

§ 11. The board of managers shall employ and are hereby authorized to employ suitable persons to be known as marshals of the house of refuge for women, to convey from the place of conviction to the said house of refuge all women committed thereto, and said persons shall have the power and authority of deputy sheriffs.

Section 12 reads as follows:

§ 12. It shall be the duty of the board of managers appointed in accordance with section two of said act of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, to decide upon the means and kind of employment and instruction in ordinary English branches and, in the discretion of the said board of managers, in typewriting and stenography, for the women committed to said house of refuge, and to provide for their necessary custody and superintendence; and the provisions of the safe-keeping and employment of such women shall be made with regard to the formation of habits of self-supporting industry in such women, and to their mental and moral improvement; and for the purpose of this act to secure the safe-keeping, obedience and good order of the women committed under this act, the superintendent of said house of refuge is hereby given, and is required to exercise, in regard to women committed to said house of refuge, the same powers as jail-keepers and constables have in regard to persons committed or held in custody of said officers.

Section 3 of chapter 17 of the Laws of 1887 reads as follows:

§ 3. Nothing herein contained shall interfere with the right of freedom of worship of any inmate confined within said institution, as provided by the Constitution of the State of New York.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

House of Refuge for Women

AT HUDSON, N. Y.,

FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY, 1896.

WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.,
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1896.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 20.

IN SENATE,

JANUARY 29, 1896.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN.

HUDSON, N. Y., *September* 30, 1895.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

In conformity with the law, the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, N. Y., herewith submit their Eighth Annual Report.

SARAH C. B. CADY,
Secretary of Board.

OFFICERS.

Board of Managers.

SAMUEL R. RAINEY, *Pres't.*
SARAH C. B. CADY, *Sec'y.*
DR. CHAS. P. COOK, *Treas.*
CHARLES TRACEY.
CAROLINE L. HOYSRADT
HARPER W. ROGERS.

Superintendent.

MRS. SARAH V. COON.

Consulting Physician.

CRAWFORD E. FRITTS, M. D.

Steward.

CHARLES B. CURE.

Administration Building, Occupied by Superintendent and Assistant Officers, and from which all Inmates are Discharged.

Report of the Board of Managers.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN,
HUDSON, N. Y., *September* 30, 1895.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

The year 1895 has been an important one in the history of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson. On April 6th, chapter 253 of the Laws of 1895, became a law, although without the approval of the Governor. For some time there have been no women in the board of managers, and the intent of this statute was to insure their presence there, and to thus carry out a primary design of the founders of the institution.

The advantages of the enactment are manifest and too obvious to require enumeration, or more than a passing allusion, when the purposes of the institution are considered. The inmates are women; their immediate keepers and many of the executive officers are necessarily women, and it is of the highest importance that there be women upon the board with whom the officers may confidentially and fully discuss important and delicate matters of discipline and administration. The same act also requires that one of the board shall be a physician of not less than ten years practical professional experience; thus the hygienic and sanitary conditions of the establishment are always certain to be carefully and intelligently cared for and considered.

The managers believe that the employment of those committed to their care in useful occupations, and their training in trades, which will enable them to become self-supporting upon their discharge, will solve many difficult problems of discipline, and result in the highest degree of reformatory influence, of which the House of Refuge is capable. The evil effects of enforced idleness upon the population of penal and reformatory establishments are

grievous and manifold. They are recognized and deplored by all penologists, and afford the most serious obstacles which are to be met in the way of mental, moral and physicial development. These subjects have engaged the earnest attention of the board, and it is hoped that many of the difficulties involved in them are about to be overcome.

A workshop is in process of erection and nearly completed; at the beginning of the year it will be equipped and in running order. It is a handsome and substantial structure 90x40 feet, having two stories and a cellar. In design it harmonizes with the other buildings; it has sufficient strength to sustain machinery, and will satisfy the industrial demands of the institution for several years. It will contain a cooking school, which will be under the supervision of a competent instructress, a graduate of one of the leading institutions of domestic science in the country, and ample instruction will be given in this most important branch of skilled labor. There will be a sewing department, in which it is proposed to train those who develop taste and talent as dressmakers or seamstresses. The building will also contain a domestic laundry, and other branches of industry will be developed as rapidly as possible.

The school of stenography has been very successful; the class during the year numbered thirty-five, and a great deal of skill is attained by some of the pupils. Five have secured positions and are filling them with satisfaction to their employers.

The chapel has a seating capacity of seven hundred, and services are held there every Sabbath, at which, clergymen of all denominations officiate in turn. The basement of the building contains a large auditorium, which has a stage, and this room is used for singing classes and for entertainments given from time to time. A tower is now being added to the structure which will give it the dignity it lacks, and make of it a gem of architecture.

The refining influence of music has been found to be a most potent factor of discipline and improvement, and reasonable opportunities should be provided for the instruction of the inmates in its simpler vocal elements.

A Vocalion has lately been placed in the chapel having two manuals, thirty-one stops and two octaves of pedals. Its tones, produced by the vibration of metal reeds, are rich and strong in volume, and the instrument is equal in effect to a pipe organ. It is thoroughly enjoyed by all.

It is satisfactory to be able to say that the system of reformatory treatment of young females, in operation here, appears to grow steadily in public favor and confidence. At the outset it encountered more or less opposition, for the reason that it was novel in the State of New York, and not thoroughly comprehended. Some judges and magistrates appeared to regard the term of five years as unduly harsh and severe, and writs of habeas corpus were rather freely allowed. This feeling of opposition has passed away with the years. The intent and effect of the statute have been determined by many judicial decisions. The writ of habeas corpus is now rarely employed for the purpose of securing the freedom of those committed to the establishment. Judges and lawyers of great experience in the administration of criminal law are now very generally united in the approval of the plan. None know so well as they the unmitigated evils that result from the incarceration of young women and girls in the county jail and penitentiaries. In jail they come in contact with hardened offenders, steeped in crime and infamy, because there are no means of separating the prisoners into classes. In the penitentiary one and all must receive the severe and degrading punishment for which alone these institutions are designed and fitted. No reformatory processes can be carried on in either. In the House of Refuge all those conditions are changed. The preliminary discipline is rigid enough without being degrading; the mental and moral qualities of each inmate can be, and are, systematically observed and studied. Mildness may be exercised where it is required. Encouragement and commendation can be extended to those who are susceptible to their influence; the weak can be strengthened; the violent repressed, the illiterate can be taught.

The system is capable of improvement and development, many defects remain uncured, many problems unsolved, but every year

brings new experience, and, it is hoped, added wisdom in dealing with these questions.

The State has generously aided in the work, and the board of managers sincerely trust that they may be able to direct the application of that generosity with wisdom and discretion to good results.

The financial affairs of the institution are controlled and managed in the most painstaking and economical manner, every detail receiving the most careful supervision.

The buildings are now lighted by gas. The system is unsatisfactory, expensive and inadequate. Preceding reports have called attention to this matter, and an independent electric light plant is one of the most pressing needs of the institution.

The cell locks that are in use in the prison at present, are unsatisfactory and the advisability of introducing a system that will unlock all the cells at one time from the officers' room, is under consideration. As soon as possible a change will be made.

The number of inmates on September 30, 1894, was 300. The number of inmates September 30, 1895, was 292.

The prison had on September 30, 1894, sixty-nine inmates, and on September 30, 1895, ninety-three inmates.

Conditional discharges during the year have been fifty-four, and absolute discharges twenty-eight. Discharges at expiration of sentence forty-one.

The assembly rooms have been in every sense a great addition to the comfort and general good of the cottages to which they were added, and are of great assistance to the matrons in their work with the girls. During the past summer the four cottages have received the addition of assembly rooms, which greatly increase the comfort of the inmates.

The managers desire to express their confidence that of all the prisoners treated at this reformatory, 74 per cent. of those paroled are reformed. This stated ratio is based on the accurate and reliable information, and it epitomizes the results of the instruction and discipline furnished by the House of Refuge for Women.

In conclusion it is respectfully suggested that an appropriation

be made to provide a separate cottage for the very young girls committed, so they may be kept from the contaminating influence of those who are older in years and wrong doing.

SAMUEL R. RAINEY,
SARAH C. B. CADY,
CHARLES TRACEY,
Dr. CHARLES P. COOK,
CAROLINE L. HOYSRADT,
HARPER W. ROGERS,
Board of Managers.

Superintendent's Report.

House of Refuge for Women,
Hudson, N. Y., *September* 30, 1895.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

I have the honor to present to you the eighth annual report of the House of Refuge for Women, for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1894, and ending September 30, 1895.

Number of inmates in the institution September 30, 1894..		300
Admitted during the year		71
Paroled, out of place		5
Paroled inmates returned		18
		394
Conditionally discharged	54	
Discharged at expiration of sentence	40	
Discharged by order of court	1	
Incapable of being benefited	1	
Died	6	
		102
Number of inmates September 30, 1895		292
Total number admitted from opening of institution		703
Total number discharged at expiration sentence (five years)		92
Total number conditionally discharged		358

Of these—

Absolutely discharged	150
Ceased correspondence, but doing well when last heard from	33
Not doing well or having left the State	31
Died, doing well at time of death	7
Correspondence and conduct now maintained	63
Rearrested and returned	62

Of these—

Conditionally discharged second time	12
Remained until expiration of sentence (five years)	23

PAROLE STATISTICS FOR YEAR.

There were paroled	54
Not doing well or have left the State	3
Arrested and returned	4
Correspondence and conduct now maintained, the period of parole not having expired	47
Total number of infants in the institution, September 30, 1894	18

Number of infants received with mothers	2
Number of infants born in the institution	3
Sent to Orphan Asylum	7
Sent out with mothers	1
Died	3
Total number of infants in the institution September 30, 1895	12

In presenting this, my eighth annual report, to your honorable board, I wish to say that the improvements, in the way of increased accommodations, have been productive of most excellent results. The greater facilities for study and the library privileges have aroused in the girls a desire for higher and better things, of which, on entering the institution, they were, with rare exceptions, utterly devoid.

The method pursued in the schools this year, of holding examinations, and grading the pupils according to progress has been most satisfactory. There has been a noticeable advance in the general average of scholarship, and as this system puts every girl on her individual merits, it has proved a stimulus to greater effort in arousing a spirit of emulation and a desire for further progress. This is shown in the manifest desire for and the enjoyment of a higher class of literature as well as more painstaking

and pride in doing good work in all departments, proving as we all know that the cultivation of the mental faculties is one of the greatest factors in reformatory work.

In our exhibit at the county fair, the excellence of their handiwork would, in itself, go to show their mental progress, as thought, as well as the skilled hand is necessary to produce such results, and the possibilities shown of their becoming accomplished needlewomen were most gratifying. The work-shop, which is being built for the purpose of introducing new industries, will afford the inmates an opportunity of becoming adepts in domestic science after the best methods, enabling these girls to have some occupation, which, on leaving the institution, will qualify them to obtain at once an honest living; they will be so conversant with whatever branch they have studied as to be in demand by those seeking competent help. Work has begun on the much needed additions to cottages 1, 2, 3 and 4 for assembly rooms in each, there having been, heretofore, no room where the inmates could congregate for recreation and family worship.

Christian teaching and the companionship and example of refined women, can not fail to be of lasting benefit to those who are brought under their influence.

Since the enlarging of the institution the whole tone of it has been raised, but the need of an additional cottage in which to place younger girls is still felt.

I would call the attention of your honorable board to the necessity of having an absolutely isolated room where an incorrigible inmate can be placed and completely secluded, thus allowing the rooms that have been used heretofore for refractory girls to be kept for new arrivals, until it can be determined whether they have any infectious disease. Fortunately, no epidemic has ever prevailed here so far.

I would call your attention to the necessity of an electric plant for lighting the institution as being much safer, and in every way more desirable than gas. We depend upon the city gas and it is often inadequate, sometimes failing us entirely and, but for the use of candles, we should be left in utter darkness, which

is most inconvenient; good light, being one of the indispensable necessities of the institution. I would further call your attention to the desirability of improving and beautifying the grounds.

As inquiry is frequently made as to how supervision is maintained over the girls after they are conditionally discharged, it may be well to state that they are placed either with their parents or in suitable homes and are required to report to the superintendent on the first of every month, these reports being certified to by some responsible person other than a parent. Noncompliance with these conditions indicating that they are not leading correct lives, inquiry is instituted, and upon this supposition being verified, they are remanded to the institution.

The following are the names of the official visitors for the year:

December 12th, E. V. Stoddard, M. D., of Rochester, and Hon. Edward H. Litchfield, of Brooklyn, commissioners of the State Board of Charities.

December 22d, James O. Fanning, assistant secretary of the State Board of Charities.

January 3d, Mrs. Beekman de Peyster, commissioner of the State Board of Charities.

May 14th, Hon. Henry E. Abell, of the investigating committee of the Legislature, Dr. W. W. Hicks and Samuel H. C. Lammert.

May 30th, Mrs. Clair C. Walker, of the board of managers of the women's prison, Indianapolis, Ind.

The beautiful new organ, built by Cluett & Sons, of Troy, N. Y., has been placed in the chapel, and is in every way satisfactory. It is a great aid in conducting the services, as well as an inspiration to devotion.

Entertainments have been given, from time to time, and we wish to thank those who have assisted. A great deal is done for the inmates here in the way of amusements to vary the monotony. All holidays are observed, the girls being encouraged to get up entertainments among themselves, which are thoroughly enjoyed by them as well as the visitors invited to attend.

Again, it is my pleasure to cordially thank the W. C. T. U. for their generous and lovely Christmas boxes sent to the inmates,

which are distributed to them on Christmas day, making a pleasing diversion both for the distributors and recipients. Also, to the Flower Mission and Y. C. T. U., of Athens, N. Y., for their ever welcome gifts of flowers.

Our earnest thanks are also due to the clergy, the local press, and many other thoughtful friends for their kind words and frequent donations of books and literature, showing such unfailing remembrance and desire to help the work.

The following is the list of clergy who have conducted services during the year:

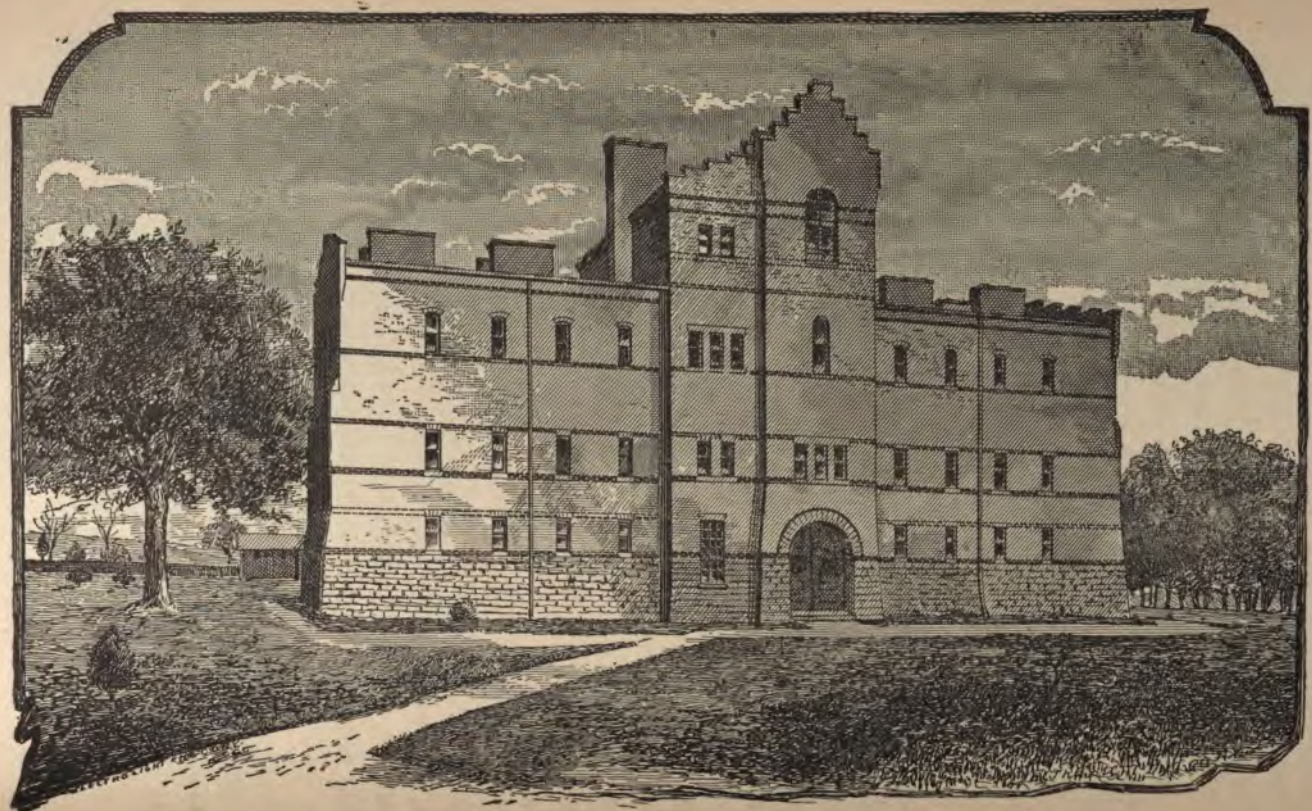
Rt. Rev. Croswell Doane	Albany, N. Y.
Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D.	New York city.
Rev. George G. Carter	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. S. M. Griswold	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. V. E. Tomlinson	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. George C. Yeisley, D. D.	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Edmund Lewis	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. P. B. Dempsey	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Father Walsh	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D.	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. L. J. Dean	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. J. K. Wardle	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Wm. Kelly	Hudson, N. Y.

It gives me pleasure to express again my heartfelt thanks to your honorable board for your unabated interest, and your unfailing co-operation in managing the affairs of the institution, and for your far-seeing and invaluable counsel in all that pertains to the success of this work.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

SARAH V. COON,

Superintendent.



THE PRISON, WHERE INMATES ARE FIRST PLACED ON ARRIVING AT THE INSTITUTION.

Table of Statistics.

Table No. 1.

Showing the number of inmates received and number discharged during the year ending September 30, 1895.

Number of inmates September 30, 1894		300
Admitted during the year		71
Paroled inmates returned		18
Returned out of place		5
		394
Conditionally discharged	54	
Discharged at expiration of sentence	40	
Died	6	
Discharged by order of the court	1	
Incapable of being benefited	1	
		102
Number of inmates September 30, 1895		292
Total number admitted since opening of institution		703
Total number conditionally discharged		358

Table No. 2.

Showing offenses for which inmates were committed.

Petit larceny	14
Vagrancy and disorderly conduct	14
Vagrant and common prostitute	12
Common prostitute and disorderly person	15
Frequenting disorderly houses	10
Intoxication and disorderly conduct	5
Assault in third degree	1
	71

Table No. 3.

Showing number of previous convictions and grades of education.

Convicted first time	54
Convicted second time	13
Convicted third time	22
Convicted fourth time	1
Convicted eighth time	1
	71
Common school education	32
Can read and write	24
No education	15
	71

Table No. 4.

Showing special relations and religion.

Married	20
Single	51
	71
Protestants	37
Catholics	31
Hebrews	3
	71

Table No. 5.

Showing nativity and parentage.

Born in State of New York	53
Born in State of Pennsylvania	4
Born in State of Maryland	1
Born in State of Vermont	1
Born in State of Massachusetts	1
Born in State of Connecticut	1
Born in State of New Jersey	1

Born in Canada	3
Born in England	2
Born in Germany	1
Born in Poland	1
Born in Austria	1
Born in Wales	1
	71

American parentage	26
English parentage	4
German parentage	3
Irish parentage	13
Polish parentage	2
Russian parentage	1
Welsh parentage	1
Canadian parentage	6
Indian parentage	1
Mixed	14
	71

Table No. 6.

Showing previous occupations and ages.

Domestics	43
Mill hand	8
Collar-maker	1
Lace-maker	1
Cigar-maker	1
Tailoress	1
Milliner	1
School girl	3
Lived at home	2
None	10
	71

Twelve years of age	1
Thirteen years of age	2
Fourteen years of age	5
Fifteen years of age	9
Sixteen years of age	6
Seventeen years of age	9
Eighteen years of age	6
Nineteen years of age	9
Twenty years of age	6
Twenty-one years of age	5
Twenty-two years of age	5
Twenty-three years of age	3
Twenty-four years of age	5
	71

Table No. 7.

Showing number of inmates received from each county.

Albany	4
Broome	5
Columbia	1
Clinton	3
Chemung	1
Greene	2
Herkimer	2
New York	3
Oswego	8
Orange	4
Onondaga	4
Oneida	5
Otsego	2
Queens	3
Rensselaer	4
Richmond	3
Suffolk	2
St. Lawrence	2

Saratoga	1
Steuben	1
Schenectady	3
Tompkins	1
Ulster	2
Washington	1
Westchester	4

Work done by inmates.

Sewing.

Sheets	676
Pillow-slips	197
Dresses	438
Dresses repaired	243
Night-dresses	480
Chemises	613
Drawers	610
Waists	422
Skirts	221
Aprons	1,246
Napkins	1,362
Hose	227
Hose footed	168
Bread cloths	28
Holders	120
Ironing cloths	76
Table cloths	26
Table napkins	60
Baby dresses	28
Baby skirts	16
Burial robes	6
Hats trimmed	57
Aprons hemstitched	12
Pillow-slips hemstitched	20
Handkerchiefs hemstitched	28
Bedspreads	15

Tidies	4
Pin-cushions	14
Dolls dressed for orphan asylum	40
Doilies	6
Curtains	16
Pillow-shams	6
Patch-work quilt	1
Splashers	2
Stand-covers	12
Mittens (pairs)	2
Capes knitted	3
Slippers knitted (pairs)	4
Lace knitted (yards)	120
Fascinators	12
Yokes crochetted	10
Hair-pin boxes	20
Dusters	20
Shoe bags	8
Fancy baskets	4
Embroidered center-pieces	4

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH HERRIMAN,
Keeper of Records and Statistics.

THE WORKSHOP, ERECTED IN 1895.

Physician's Report.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

I have the honor to present herewith the eighth annual report of the medical work of the hospital of the House of Refuge for Women.

The following is a tabulated report of the cases treated at the hospital during the year just finished:

Abscess	9
Acne	2
Adenitis	6
Amenorrhoea	4
Anaemia	3
Angina Pectoris	1
Asthenopia	2
Astigmatism	3
Bronchitis	17
Bursitis	3
Catarrh-nasal	3
Carbuncle	1
Cholera Infantum	1
Conjunctivitis	2
Constipation	7
Cystitis	1
Diarrhoea	2
Dyspepsia	4
Dysentery	2
Dysmenorrhoea	2
Endometritis	2
Epilepsy	2
Epistaxis	1
Fever (simple)	5

Fever (malarial)	3
Fever (typhoid)	1
Gastritis	3
Gonorrhoea	16
Herpes Zoster	2
Hepatitis	2
Hystero Epilepsy	1
Hypermetropia	3
Menorrhagia	1
Mania (acute)	1
Marasmus	2
Morbus Cordis Valvularum	6
Myopia	4
Neuralgia	9
Neuroma	1
Ophthalmia-Puruient	2
Ovaritis	2
Parturition	3
Phthisis Pulmonalis	3
Polypus	2
Prolapsus Uteri	2
Pleuritis	1
Paralysis-Infantile	1
Pediculosis Pubis	1
Psoriasis	2
Rheumatism	3
Syphilis	17
Tumors (removal)	5
Tonsils Hypertrophied (removal)	2
Tonsilitis	2
Ulcer of Uterus	5
Vegetations Venereal	4
Vaginitis	6
Whitlow	1

Nine deaths have occurred during the year — six adults and three infants.

Of the adults:

One died from disease of the heart.

One died from tubercular peritonitis and syphilis.

Two died from syphilis.

Two died from phthisis pulmonalis.

Of the infants:

One died from enterocolitis.

One died from marasmus.

One died from cholera infantum.

Three infants were born in the hospital during the year just past — one male and two females.

No epidemic has prevailed, either infectious or contagious in character.

Very many of the simple ailments of the inmates have been treated successfully by the resident nurses, and the consulting physician has only been called when it was considered urgently necessary.

A careful examination of all newly committed inmates is made by the physician very soon after their arrival at the institution, and it is found that the health of a great many is undermined when admitted, by specific diseases, by exposure, intemperance and excesses of all kinds.

At the present time this institution has under its charge several inmates who are unable to properly care for themselves, are incapable of being taught, and are a constant care to those in charge, and a great hindrance to the maintenance of good order.

I would urgently recommend to the board of managers, the necessity of their removal to some other State institution better equipped for the management of such State charges.

The matron of the hospital, Mrs. M. C. Patton, and her assistant, Mrs. E. M. Quiggle, deserve much praise for the conscientious manner in which they have discharged their duties, and for faithful and earnest work they deserve much commendation.

In presenting this, the eighth annual report to the managers, I desire to express to them and to the superintendent and other officers of the institution, my sincere gratitude for their cordial co-operation, and beg to acknowledge my obligations for many official and personal courtesies.

Respectfully submitted,

CRAWFORD E. FRITTS, M. D.,

Consulting Physician.

General Teacher's Report.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

I have the honor to present to you the seventh annual report of the educational department of the House of Refuge for Women.

The total number of inmates instructed during the year....	371
Maximum registered at one time.....	275
Average daily attendance.....	196

Of the whole number instructed there were on entering the institution:

	Per cent.
Totally illiterate.....	56 or 15.09
Practically illiterate.....	116 or 31.5
Having rudimentary knowledge of reading, writing, geography and arithmetic.....	164 or 44.2
Having a common school education.....	35 or 9.4
Incapable of intellectual progress under ordinary methods.....	15 or 0.4
Somewhat deficient in intellect.....	40 or 10.7
Having average ability.....	296 or 79.7
Having marked natural ability.....	20 or 0.5

Five school rooms are now in regular daily session; a primary, an intermediate room in the prison; also a primary, an intermediate and an advanced room in the administration building.

Pupils are instructed in reading, penmanship, orthography, grammar, arithmetic, political and physical geography, physiology, natural and United States history.

One hour each day is devoted to physical culture exercises.

We are now following in the different rooms, with very satisfactory results, the course of study prepared by the department

of public instruction for the common schools of this State; the first examinations were given in June; many succeeded in passing and were promoted to higher grades.

Of the illiterates who entered school for the first time this year, all but two are now able to read and write and can solve simple examples in arithmetic.

With but few exceptions, the school work accomplished by pupils during the year has been most gratifying and though some obtain a more advanced education, all have a fair knowledge of the common English branches before leaving the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIA E. BARRY.

ONE OF THE ORIGINAL COTTAGES, OF WHICH THERE ARE FOUR IN NUMBER, OFFICERED BY A MATRON AND AN ASSISTANT MATRON.

Report of the Stenographer.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

I have the honor to present to you the third annual report of the stenography class of the House of Refuge for Women.

The total number of inmates instructed during the year was thirty-five. Of these, five have been conditionally discharged, procured and satisfactorily filled positions as stenographers and typewriters, which shows they have made good progress and are capable of doing the work they have been equipped for. The girls now remaining in the class are doing comparatively well and seem to have the same interest and desire to master it as heretofore.

The very fact of girls (conditionally discharged) having obtained positions as stenographers and typewriters within the year, has greatly encouraged girls who are now being instructed, and has made them more ambitious to qualify themselves for similar positions.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET KEEFE,

Stenographer.

Treasurer's Report.

Annual statement of the treasurer of the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, N. Y., for the year ending September 30, 1895:

Receipts.

1894.				
Oct.	1.	Bank balance.		$17,747 09
1895.				
Jan.	29.	Draft (general fund).....	$3,254 36	
Feb.	21.	Draft (general fund).....	4,337 93	
March	30.	Draft (general fund).....	4,042 22	
April	30.	Draft (general fund).....	4,706 93	
May	31.	Draft (general fund).....	5,667 78	
June	11.	Draft (general fund).....	3,321 37	
July	26.	Draft (general fund).....	5,852 36	
Aug.	22.	Draft (general fund).....	3,756 88	
Sept.	4.	Draft (special fund) chapter 932, Laws of 1895....	1,562 40	
	20.	Draft (general fund).....	12,228 59	
	30.	Draft (special fund) chapter 932, Laws of 1895....	3,618 20	
				$52,349 02
1894.				
Oct.	31.	Sundry sales (general fund),	$18 00	
Nov.	30.	Sundry sales (general fund),	2 45	
Dec.	31.	Sundry sales (general fund),	2 85	
1895.				
Jan.	31.	Sundry sales (general fund),	2 24	
Feb.	28.	Sundry sales (general fund),	10 65	
March	30.	Sundry sales (general fund),	6 20	
April	30.	Sundry sales (general fund),	8 32	
May	31.	Sundry sales (general fund),	8 55	
June	29.	Sundry sales (general fund),	17 65	

July	31. Sundry sales (general fund),	$12 00	
Aug.	31. Sundry sales (general fund),	3 85	
Sept.	30. Sundry sales (general fund),	9 42	
			$102 18
1894.			
Oct.	31. Sale of home product (general fund.	$971 04	
Nov.	30. Sale of home product (general fund).	386 10	
Dec.	31. Sale of home product (general fund).	298 95	
1895.			
Jan.	31. Sale of home product (general fund).	238 77	
Feb.	28. Sale of home product (general fund).	209 58	
March	30. Sale of home product (general fund).	282 90	
April	30. Sale of home product (general fund).	239 56	
May	31. Sale of home product (general fund).	416 96	
June	29. Sale of home product (general fund).	363 51	
July	31. Sale of home product (general fund).	356 52	
Aug.	31. Sale of home product (general fund).	304 01	
Sept.	30. Sale of home product (general fund).	628 50	
			4,696 40
	Total receipts.		$74,894 69

Classified disbursements.

Salaries of officers	$17,684 04	
Wages and labor (permanent)	5,753 55	
Wages and labor (temporary)	762 43	
Expenses of managers, etc	53 33	
Provisions	10,606 35	
Household stores	2,081 49	
Clothing	4,724 82	
Fuel	5,286 64	
Light	2,046 65	
Hospital, medical supplies and professional attendance	1,250 09	
Shop, farm and garden supplies	2,169 04	
Ordinary repairs	3,053 31	
Transportation of inmates	2,682 89	
Miscellaneous (detail)	4,387 62	
Chapter 932, Laws 1895, "Workshop,"	5,180 60	
Total disbursements		$67,722 85

Recapitulation.

Receipts.

1894.				
Oct.	1.	Bank balance		$17,747 09
		From general appropriations	$47,168 42	
		From special appropriations	5,180 60	
		From sundry sales	102 18	
		From sale of home product,	4,696 40	
				57,147 60
		Total		$74,894 69

1894.		*Disbursements.*		
Oct.	1.	For general fund (maintenance)	$62,542 25	
		For special fund (chapter 932, Laws 1895)	5,180 60	
		Total		$67,722 85
1895.				
Oct.	1.	Bank balance		$7,171 84

The "Bank balance" is composed of the following balances:

Maintenance	$426,642 13 419,576 42	$7,065 71	
Chapter 570, Laws 1889.	$26,937 50 25,931 37	106 13	
			$7,171 84

Total amount of appropriations from inception of institution to October 1, 1895	$791,500 00	
Total amount drawn from same to October 1, 1895	753,849 02	
Balance		$37,650 98
Maintenance (general fund),	$27,831 58	
Chapter 932, Laws 1895 (special fund)	9,819 40	
		$37,650 98

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES P. COOK,

Treasurer.

General Outline of Work.

Titles and duties of officers.

Main building.

Main building is where the principal business of the institution is transacted. In it are the superintendent's rooms, managers committee room, sewing room, stenography and type-writing and school rooms. The officers in charge of these various departments live in this building.

Assistant matron, who has charge of the cooking and laundry and assists in the work required.

Assistant matron, who has charge of all the clothing and instructs the inmates in plain sewing and dressmaking.

Bookkeeper, who keeps the books and attends to the general correspondence.

One storekeeper, who distributes all supplies under the supervision of the superintendent, and keeps the accounts in the supply ledger.

Education.

General teacher, who instructs all girls in the main building and cottages in the common English branches, in calisthenics and physical culture.

Two assistant matrons, who have charge of the primary and intermediate departments and assist in the work required.

Stenography.

Assistant matron, who teaches stenography and type-writing and assists in the work required.

Hospital.

Matron of hospital, who, under the advice of a physician, has immediate charge and care of all the sick. It is also her duty to visit once, daily, the prison and cottages in order, personally,

to attend to the general health of all inmates. Special calls receive prompt attention.

Assistant matron, who has charge of the housekeeping and assists in the work as required.

Prison.

Matron of prison, who has the management of the prison under the direction of the superintendent. She discharges all the duties attendant upon such an office and is responsible for the custody, demeanor and diligence of the prison inmates.

There are six assistant matrons (one a night watch), who aid in this work.

Assistant matron, who instructs all the inmates in the common English branches.

Cottages.

Each cottage has two officers.

A supervisor, who has the entire charge, enforcing all the rules, and who is responsible for its good order.

Steward.

The steward purchases and has charge of all supplies. These are kept in the storehouse and on requisition are distributed to the various buildings. He also keeps the accounts of the institution, employs and has charge of engineers, watchmen and laborers.

Duties of employes.

There are five watchmen, two being on duty during the day and three at night. They attend to the gate and perform any other service the superintendent or steward may require.

There are three engineers, who are on duty in the steam boiler-house alternately day and night during the winter months.

Also, one driver and two laborers.

Daily routine.

Rise at 5.30 A. M. in summer.

Rise at 6 A. M. in winter.

Breakfast, 6 A. M. in summer.
Breakfast, 6:30 A. M. in winter.
Prayers, 7 A. M.
Housework, 7.15 A. M. to 8.30 A. M.
School, 9 A. M. to 12 M.; 1.30 P. M. to 4.30 P. M.
Calisthenics twice a week, 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.
Instruction in singing once a week, 3 to 4 P. M.
Supper, 5 P. M.
Silent study or work, 6 P. M. to 7 P. M.
The rest of the evening is given to recreation.
Prayers, 8 P. M. in summer.
Prayers, 7.30 P. M. in winter.
Bed, 8.30 P. M. in summer.
Bed, 8 P. M. in winter.

Course of discipline.

The course of discipline is briefly as follows: Every girl on her arrival is received at the prison by the superintendent, who takes her record. Then she is given a bath, fitted out with proper clothing, and assigned to a place in the second division. From here she may be promoted or reduced according to her behavior.

While in the prison she is strictly watched and her conduct carefully noted.

After two months in the prison (the minimum time upon which she can be promoted), she will be transferred according to her record, to a cottage, where the idea of family and home life is carried out as far as possible. She has now the advantage of the school and work rooms in the main building.

She is not locked in her room except at night, although she may not leave her corridor, for any purpose, without permission. She is also obliged to keep her own room at certain times for study and reflection. At other times talking pleasantly in a subdued tone is allowed. All conversation, however, is done in the open corridor and not in inmates' rooms. Thus the girls are always under the eye of a supervisor, who checks all boisterousness or tendency to misbehave.

A part of the evening is devoted to the preparation of lessons for the next day, and the rest is given up to some pleasant relaxation. Often an appropriate reading or some interesting oral instruction from the supervisor furnishes the girls entertainment while they sew or knit.

This plan of the cottage system promotes comfort, health and happiness.

Promotions are made upon a system of comparative standing.

There are seven cottages, four containing twenty-seven girls in each, and three containing thirty-seven in each.

Cottages.

In the cottages, marks are not only the condition of promotion or reduction; they are also relied upon as sufficient for all ordinary purposes of discipline.

The supervisor of each cottage keeps a daily record of the demeanor and industry of every girl in her cottage. The girls are marked according to their merits.

Unquestioning obedience is enforced, and the girls are expected to comply with the spirit of the rules and unwritten laws of the institution.

The girls are urged to report themselves whenever they have broken any rule and have not been detected. Thus many small faults are corrected in a way which a girl remembers without seriously impairing her record.

It is only offenses involving disobedience, untruthfulness, etc., which lower her record of marks sufficiently to reduce her in grade.

Education.

The branches of education taught are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, civil and physical geography, English grammar, history, drawing, stenography and typewriting.

There are three grades: Primary, intermediate and advanced. School sessions are held morning and afternoon, except on Saturday.

The girls in the school are instructed in calisthenics, military drill and fancy marching twice a week.

Provision is made for the private instruction of inmates who have completed this course satisfactorily, and who for any other reason are detained in the institution.

Regular examinations are held and a record of 75 per cent. in each branch is necessary for advancement.

A strict school record of deportment and studies is kept for comparison with other records in recommendation for release.

Religious services.

Daily prayers are held in each building morning and evening.

Religious services are held in the chapel on Sunday afternoon, conducted by clergymen of different denominations in turn, or, in their absence, by the superintendent.

Inmates are privileged, when occasion or emergency requires, to see a priest or clergyman of their own denomination.

Lectures and concerts have been given from time to time for the benefit of the inmates, and arrangements will be made to continue them in the future.

ONE OF THE NEW COTTAGES, OFFICERED BY A MATRON AND AN ASSISTANT MATRON.

Laws Relating to the House of Refuge for Women.

Section 7 of chapter 187 of the Laws of 1881, as amended by chapter 704 of the Laws of 1892, reads as follows:

§ 7. It shall be the duty of the board of managers of said house of refuge to furnish the several county clerks of the counties of this State with suitable blanks for the commitment of women to said house of refuge. It shall be the duty of the several county clerks, immediately on receiving such blanks, to notify the several justices of the peace, police justices and police magistrates, and other magistrates and courts of their respective counties that they have such blanks.

Section 8, as amended by chapter 704 of the Laws of 1892, reads as follows:

§ 8. When, and as soon as said house of refuge shall be ready for the reception of inmates and all the requirements of section seven of this act shall have been complied with, all justices of the peace, police justices and police magistrates and other magistrates and courts, within the limits of this State, any laws heretofore enacted to the contrary thereof notwithstanding, may sentence and commit to the house of refuge for women at Hudson, New York, for a term of five years, unless sooner discharged therefrom by the board of managers thereof, any female between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years, who shall have been convicted by justice, or in such courts of petit larceny, habitual drunkenness, of being a common prostitute, of frequenting disorderly houses, houses of prostitution, or of any misdemeanor, and who is not insane, nor mentally or physically incapable of being substantially benefited by the discipline of said institution.

Sub. 1. The board of managers of said house of refuge shall have power to cause to be detained therein, under such proper rules and regulations as said board shall provide, any female so

committed thereto, according to the terms of said sentence and commitment, and to conditionally discharge any inmate so sentenced and committed at any time prior to the expiration of said five years, and to cause the rearrest in any county of this State, and return to said house of refuge, of any person who may have escaped therefrom, or has been conditionally discharged therefrom, as herein provided, and in any case of such rearrest and return, to detain her as aforesaid from the time of such return, for a time equal to the unexpired portion of her term, at the time of the said escape or conditional discharge.

Sub. 2. In any case of the escape of an inmate from said house of refuge any person duly employed by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge women committed thereto, shall have power to arrest such escaped inmate in any county in this State without a warrant, and forthwith to convey her to said house of refuge, and any magistrate shall have power to cause any such escaped inmate to be arrested and held in custody until she can be removed to said house of refuge as in case of her first commitment thereto.

Sub. 3. Any person having been conditionally discharged from said house of refuge may be arrested and returned thereto, upon a warrant signed by the president and attested by the secretary of said board, which warrant shall briefly state the reasons for such arrest and return, and shall be directed and delivered to any person employed by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge persons committed thereto, and when so signed, attested and delivered, may be executed by such person in any county in this State.

Section 9 reads as follows:

§ 9. It shall be the duty of every justice of the peace, police justice or other magistrate or court, committing any woman under authority given by this act, immediately to notify the superintendent of said house of refuge of such conviction and to cause a record to be kept of the name, age, birthplace, occupation, previous commitments, if any, and for what offenses, and last place of residence, of all women so committed by them, together with

the particulars of the offense charged. A copy of said record shall be transmitted with the warrant of commitment to the superintendent of said house of refuge, who shall enter and keep in a book of records all these facts.

Section 10, as amended by chapter 704 of the Laws of 1892, reads as follows:

§ 10. Any court or magistrate authorized to commit any female to said house of refuge shall, before so committing her, inquire into and for the purposes of the case, determine the age of such female at the time of such commitment, and her age as so determined shall be stated in the warrant; and when the year only is stated it shall be considered as expiring on the day on which the warrant is dated, and the statement of the age of the female so made in said warrant of commitment shall be conclusive evidence as to the age of said female, in any action to recover damages for her detention or imprisonment under said warrant, and shall be presumptive evidence of the age of such female in any other inquiry, action or proceeding, relating to such detention.

Sub. 1. Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of said board of managers that any person committed to said house of refuge is not of the proper age to be so committed thereto, or is insane, or mentally or physically incapable of being materially benefited by discipline of said institution, or improperly committed thereto, it shall be the duty of said board of managers thereupon to cause the return of such female to the county from which she was so committed in the custody of one of the persons employed by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge women committed thereto, who shall deliver her into the custody of the sheriff of such county, to be by such sheriff taken before the court or magistrate which committed her to said house of refuge or some other court or magistrate having equal jurisdiction in such county, to be by such court or magistrate, resentenced for the offense for which she was committed to said house of refuge, and dealt with in all respects as though she had not been so committed to said house of refuge, and in such cases all costs and expenses incurred and paid by said board of managers,

on account of such female so returned, shall be a county charge upon such county, to be levied and collected as other taxes in said county, and paid over to said board of managers, and credited to the account to which such expenses were charged.

Sub. 2. The board of managers of said house of refuge shall have the power, in their discretion, to furnish each person discharged from said house of refuge with clothes and money to the same amount and extent as is provided for discharged convicts, by section three, of chapter four hundred and fifty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four. The expense thereof to be paid out of any moneys appropriated for the maintenance of said house of refuge.

Sub. 3. In case any woman committed to said house of refuge shall, at the time of such commitment, be the mother of a nursing child in her care, under one year of age, or be pregnant with child, which shall be born after such commitment, such child may accompany its mother to, and remain in said house of refuge until such time as in the opinion of said board of managers such child can properly be removed therefrom, and suitably provided for elsewhere; and said board of managers shall, in their discretion, have power to cause such child or children to be placed in any asylum for children in this State, and to pay for the care and maintenance of such child or children at a rate not to exceed two dollars and a half a week, until the mother of such child or children shall have been discharged as hereinbefore provided for, or to commit such child or children to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care. And in case such woman at the time of such commitment shall be the mother of, and have under her exclusive care, a child or children, more than one year of age, and which might otherwise be left without proper care or guardianship, it shall be the duty of such court or magistrate, so committing said woman to cause such child or children to be committed to such asylum as may be provided by law for such purpose, or to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care.

Section 11 reads as follows:

§ 11. The board of managers shall employ and are hereby authorized to employ suitable persons to be known as marshals of the house of refuge for women, to convey from the place of conviction to the said house of refuge all women committed thereto, and said persons shall have the power and authority of deputy sheriffs.

Section 12 reads as follows:

§ 12. It shall be the duty of the board of managers appointed in accordance with section two of said act of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, to decide upon the means and kind of employment and instruction in ordinary English branches and, in the discretion of the said board of managers, in typewriting and stenography, for the women committed to said house of refuge, and to provide for their necessary custody and superintendence; and the provisions of the safe keeping and employment of such women shall be made with regard to the formation of habits of self-supporting industry in such women, and to their mental and moral improvement; and for the purpose of this act to secure the safe-keeping, obedience and good order of the women committed under this act, the superintendent of said house of refuge is hereby given, and is required to exercise, in regard to women committed to said house of refuge, the same powers as jail-keepers and constables have in regard to persons committed or held in custody of said officers.

Section 3 of chapter 17 of the Laws of 1887, reads as follows:

§ 3. Nothing herein contained shall interfere with the right of freedom of worship of any inmate confined within said institution, as provided by the Constitution of the State of New York.

Chapter 253.

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred and eighty seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a house of refuge for women."

Became a law April 6, 1895, without the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section two of chapter one hundred and eighty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a house of refuge for women," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the Governor within thirty days after the passage of this act, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint six residents of the State to constitute a board of managers of said house of refuge, two of whom shall be women and another of whom shall be a physician who shall have practiced his profession for not less than ten years, and who shall have been graduated from some regularly incorporated medical school or college within the State of New York. Said managers shall hold office for one, two, three, four, five and six years respectively, as shall be indicated by the governor on making such appointments; and thereafter all appointments except to fill vacancies in said board, shall be for six years, and shall be made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Said board shall always be so constituted as that two of its members shall be women, and another a physician possessing the qualifications above described. Whenever a vacancy occurs in said board of managers by expiration of term of office, or by death, resignation, removal or otherwise, the Governor shall appoint a resident of the State to fill such vacancy, but when an appointment shall be made to fill out an unexpired term of office, the Governor shall so indicate at the time of making such appointment, and the person so appointed shall hold office only until the close of such unexpired term. The Governor shall have power

to remove any manager at any time for cause, on giving such manager a copy of the charges against him or her and an opportunity of being heard in his or her defense.

§ 2. The members of the board of managers in office at the time of the passage of this act shall continue to hold office until the appointment and qualification of the managers herein provided to be appointed, when their respective terms of office shall expire.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

House of Refuge for Women

AT HUDSON, N. Y.,

FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY, 1896.

WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.,
STATE PRINTERS,
ALBANY AND NEW YORK.
1896.

ANNUAL REPORT

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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 1, 1892.

ALBANY
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER
1892.

OFFICERS.

Board of Managers.

HARPER W. ROGERS, *President.* CHARLES TRACEY.

SARAH L. S. GUERNSEY. W. FRANK HOLSAPPLE.

SAMUEL R. RAINEY, *Secretary.*

Superintendent.

MRS. SARAH V. COON.

Consulting Physician.

CRAWFORD E. FRITTS, M. D.

Steward.

CHARLES B. CURE.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 47.

IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 1, 1892.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, AT HUDSON, N. Y.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

In conformity with law, the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, N. Y., herewith submit their Fourth Annual Report.

SAM'L R. RAINEY,
Secretary of Board.

Report of the Board of Managers.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN,
HUDSON, N. Y., *September* 30, 1891.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

The board of managers of the House of Refuge for Women, in transmitting to your honorable body this their fourth annual report, respectfully submit:

That for the first time in its history the institution has, during the past year, at all times been filled, frequently crowded, and at all times the management has been perplexed to provide proper accommodation for the rapidly increasing number of girls committed to its care.

The question of the proper care and custody of the large number of infants and their mothers, has become of the first importance. Twice prior to this report, this board has called the attention of the Legislature to the need of separate accommodations for this class of inmates. The superintendent in her report advises the erection of a nursery cottage for this purpose and that recommendation this board most earnestly indorses.

The need of an assembly room in each of the four cottages now in use, is imperative, and has received the sanction of the State Board of Charities. At present there is no place of assembly for the inmates or where work and study can be performed, other than the hallways, and in addition the health and comfort of the inmates demand some relief in this respect.

As stated by the superintendent in her report, the present chapel in the main building is entirely too small for the regular religious services. A chapel building should be erected. The cogent reasoning of the superintendent on this point and the question of a nursery cottage is perfectly convincing of their need.

A marked improvement in scholarship and mental attainments has been secured during the year. To further this important branch of the work, the superintendent asks that a suitable library of selected books be provided. We believe the request eminently proper, and trust that provision may be made to carry it into effect. The health of the inmates has been good throughout the year, there having been but two deaths.

The expense of maintenance has been less than thirty cents a day per capita.

There has been an average of 244 inmates during the year, and on September thirtieth last, there were 265 in the institution.

During the year there have been received ninety-four new commitments, four paroled inmates have been returned, and this board has conditionally discharged fifty-three.

The crowded condition of all the buildings, considered in conjunction with the fact that the number of commitments is steadily increasing, and that there are no reasonable grounds on which to expect any decrease, compels this board to earnestly urge the Legislature to furnish the relief asked by providing for the erection of a nursery cottage, a new chapel and an assembly-room in each of the four cottages.

Experience has shown that some amendments are necessary to the laws under which the institution exists.

Such amendments as this board deem necessary will be prepared and presented during this session of your body. We trust that the recommendations of the Superintendent and the requests of this board may receive your careful consideration.

HARPER W. ROGERS,
SARAH L. S. GUERNSEY,
CHARLES TRACEY,
W. FRANK HOLSAPPLE,
SAMUEL R. RAINEY,
Board of Managers.

Report of Superintendent.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN,
HUDSON, N. Y., *September* 30, 1891.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

The following is the fourth annual report of the House of Refuge for Women, for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1890, and ending September 30, 1891:

Number of inmates in institution September 30, 1890, was		223
Admitted during the year		94
Paroled inmates returned		4
Conditionally discharged	53	
Died	2	
Escaped	1	
	56	
Number in institution September 30, 1891		265
Admitted from opening of institution		385
Total number conditionally discharged		116

Of these:

Absolutely discharged	9		
Died (doing well up to time of death)	2		
Married and doing well	14		
Reporting regularly and doing well	55		
		80	
Returned	12		
Not doing well, correspondence ceased, or have left the State	24		
		36	
			116

Number of infants in institution September 30, 1891	13	
Infants born during the year	5	
		18
Of these, still born	1	
Premature	1	
Discharged with their mothers	3	
		5

During the fiscal year just closed, improvements have been made in the institution to the full extent of the moneys appropriated.

The erection of a store-house, an ice-house, the addition of kitchen and laundry to the hospital, under-draining and flagging around the buildings are among these, and have contributed much to the comfort and sanitary condition of the premises, besides being a benefit in the matter of economies.

Other improvements are required and foremost among them I would invite the attention of your honorable board, to the vital necessity of a building which may be called a "Nursery Cottage," to which mothers and their infants can be transferred as soon as it is safe to remove them from the hospital.

The purpose of such a building is not to keep the children in the institution any longer than necessary, that is to say, until the required age when they can be placed in suitable homes, but to relieve the hospital from the noise and unavoidable excitement which children make, thereby interfering with the comfort and well being of the patients.

There has been during the last year a marked improvement in scholarship and to successfully carry out the educational plan to further development, books are required, and I most earnestly urge that a library be provided, consisting of books selected with special reference to the needs of this institution.

I would respectfully call your attention to the necessity of building a new chapel. The present one, situated in the main building, serves for gymnastics and entertainments, but is too small for our religious services.

Within the limits of the past year the house has several times received more than its full quota, filling all the buildings, including the hospital, making it necessary to put beds in the bath-rooms and clothes-rooms. In consequence of this crowded condition, and being obliged to keep mothers with their children in the hospital, we have been compelled to treat hospital cases in the cottages. Besides other disadvantages, this lack of room prevents proper classification, impedes promotion from prison to cottage, retards the improvement of the inmates, is most inconvenient, and should not exist. We are constantly receiving new inmates, and as there is no reasonable hope or expectation of any diminution among that class, if such continue to be taken, it would seem that proper place should be given them.

The health of the institution has been excellent. We have had no epidemic or contagious diseases, and none who see can doubt the improved condition of the inmates both physically and morally. In addition to school and religious instruction, great pains is taken to make them thorough in all household occupations, and those sent out and employed in families, most satisfactory accounts are received.

The subject of the way in which these inmates are to be employed and instructed in such industries as will enable them to earn an honest living after leaving the institution, has been carefully considered, and as soon as practicable, plans will be perfected and put in operation which will bring about satisfactory results.

We gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to the society of "St. Vincent de Paul," Albany, N. Y., for fifty vol-

umes of standard works; also to the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Columbia county," for their continued remembrance in sending their usual liberal gifts of pretty Christmas boxes, and to W. M. F. Round of New York city for packages of excellent miscellaneous reading.

Thanks are due to the clergy, to the local press, and to all those who have in many ways shown their interest in this work. We always welcome the arrival of the "Summary," from the New York State Reformatory, the "Illustrated Christian Weekly," New York city, and the "State Charities Record."

The following is the list of clergy who have conducted religious services during the year:

Rev. Geo. C. Yeisley, D. D.	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Wm. F. Albrecht	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. W. J. Quincy	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. V. E. Tomlinson	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. E. P. Miller	Catskill, N. Y.
Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D.	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. P. B. Dempsey	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. M. Stuart	Albany, N. Y.
Rev. Father Barret	Albany, N. Y.
Rev. Father O'Connor	Troy, N. Y.
Rev. A. G. Rogers	Salem, Mass.
Rev. S. M. Griswold	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Edmund Lewis	Hudson, N. Y.
Rev. Mr. Hazard	Catskill, N. Y.
Rev. James D. Corby	Troy, N. Y.
Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson	
Rev. Wm. C. Rommel	Phila., Pa.

ADDRESSES.

Hon. Donald McNaughton	Rochester, N. Y.
Hon. E. E. Walker	Batavia, N. Y.
Robert Nourse	Washington, D. C.
Dr. Egbert Guernsey	New York city.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Young People's Society of Universalist Church,	Hudson, N. Y.
Ariel Quartette	Boston, Mass.
Choir of Christ Church	Hudson, N. Y.
Stereoptican views, Mr. George Hulme	Hudson, N. Y.
Gen'l Armstrong and Hampton Students	Hampton, Va.
Miss Herrick	Hudson, N. Y.
Louise Aitkin	Hudson, N. Y.
Prof. B. M. Chase	Hudson, N. Y.
Mr. Hosford	New York city.

The circling years have brought us to this the four annual report, and each succeeding other as they vani to be stored in the great treasure-house of the past, leav some record of good accomplished, proving that this indeed a house of refuge, thus verifying the wise for thought of those who planned and the faithfulness of tho who execute.

To your honorable board I return my personal than for the unceasing kindness and interest shown, the chee ful and ready aid and the wise counsel given in the plans which have obtained such favorable results.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SARAH V. COON,
Superintendent.

Table of Statistics.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing number of inmates received and number discharged during the year ending September 30, 1891.

Number of inmates September 30, 1890		223
Admitted during the year		94
Paroled inmates returned		4
Conditionally discharged	53	
Died	2	
Escaped	1	
Number of inmates September 30, 1891		265

TABLE No. 2.

Showing offenses for which inmates were committed.

Being a common prostitute	36
Being a common prostitute and habitual drunkard	1
Keeping a disorderly house	4
Frequenting disorderly houses	10
Disorderly conduct	13
Vagrancy	12
Petit larceny	14
Habitual drunkenness	4
	94

TABLE No. 3.

Showing number of previous convictions and grades of education.

Convicted first time	71
Convicted second time	17
Convicted third time	3
Convicted fifth time	3
Total	94

Common school education	5(
Can read and write	2(
No education	1(
	9

TABLE No. 4.

Showing social relations and religion.

Married	2
Single	7
	9

Protestants	5
Roman Catholics	4(
	9

TABLE No. 5.

Showing nativity and parentage.

Born in State of New York	7
Born in State of Pennsylvania	8
Born in State of New Jersey	2
Born in State of Rhode Island	1
Born in State of Connecticut	2
Born in State of Virginia	1
Born in State of Wisconsin	1
Born in Canada	3
Born in Ireland	3
Born in Germany	3
	9

American parentage	35
Irish parentage	22
German parentage	12
Polish parentage	1
Canadian parentage	1
Mixed parentage	21
Unknown parentage	2
	9

Table No. 6.

Showing previous occupation and ages.

Domestics	60
Worked in mills	11
Collar trimmers	3
Dressmaker	1
Glovemaker	1
Laundress	2
Clerk	1
Copyist	1
Tailoress	2
Lived at home	3
None	9
	94

Fifteen years of age	11
Sixteen years of age	17
Seventeen years of age	9
Eighteen years of age	15
Nineteen years of age	2
Twenty years of age	6
Twenty-one years of age	7
Twenty-two years of age	6
Twenty-three years of age	6
Twenty-four years of age	3
Twenty-five years of age	2
Twenty-six years of age	4
Twenty-seven years of age	3
Twenty-eight years of age	1
Twenty-nine years of age	2
	94

Table No. 7.

Showing number of inmates received from each county.

Albany	5
Broome	2
Columbia	5

Chautauqua	1
Cayuga	2
Chemung	5
Clinton	3
Cattaraugus	1
Erie	2
Fulton	1
Franklin	1
Monroe	10
Niagara	4
Orleans	1
Oswego	1
Onondaga	4
Orange	2
Oneida	10
Ontario	1
Queens	2
Rensselaer	7
Richmond	2
Rockland	4
Schuyler	1
Suffolk	1
St. Lawrence	1
Saratoga	2
Schenectady	1
Warren	1
Westchester	11
	94

Showing number received each month.

October	9
November	7
December	6
January	4
February	5
March	7
April	6
May	8
June	12

July	3
August	14
September	13
	94

Work Done by Inmates.

Sewing.

Dresses	377
Dresses repaired	239
Night dresses	126
Chemises	406
Under-waists	388
Drawers	391
Aprons	731
Skirts	192
Napkins	532
Napkin-bands	58
Sheets	238
Pillow-slips	228
Towels	380
Table cloths	14
Table napkins	36
Infant outfits	12
Bed-pads	36
Holders	100
Sun-bonnets	7
Knitting and shoe bags	125
Handkerchiefs hemstitched	13
Pillow slips hemstitched	2
Aprons hemstitched	4
Pillow shams	14
Stand covers	8
Cushions	9
Dolls dressed	20

Knitting and crocheting.

Hose (pairs)	403
Hose footed	126
Bedspreads	25

Hoods	35
Slippers (pairs)	31
Mittens (pairs)	8
Lace (yards)	175
Infants' shirts	6
Capes	5
Wash-cloths	98
Tidies	6

General Teacher's Report.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN,
HUDSON, N. Y., *September* 30, 1891.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

The following is the third annual report of the educational work of the House of Refuge for Women:

The total number of inmates instructed during the year is	192
Maximum registered at any one time	120
Average daily attendance	105

Of the whole number instructed there were totally illiterate on entering the institution	38 or 19.7 + per cent.
Practically illiterate	67 or 34.8 + per cent.
Having in varying degrees a slight rudimentary knowledge of reading, writing, spelling, geography and arithmetic	76 or 39.2 + per cent.
Having a common school education or equivalent	11 or 5.7 + per cent.
Incapable of intellectual progress under ordinary methods	24 or 12.5 + per cent.
Somewhat deficient in intellect	47 or 24.4 + per cent.
Having average ability	103 or 53.6 + per cent.
Having marked natural ability	18 or 9.3 + per cent.

Instruction is given in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, language lessons, English grammar, American history and physiology. About seventy-five per cent of the inmates maintain a fair degree of progress.

All members of the school receive class training in military drill, fancy marching, and light wand and dumb-bell exercises twice a week.

The school in the prison, which has now been in operation over a year, provides preparatory instruction for all its inmates, and tends greatly to decrease the illiteracy of those entering the higher grades.

Respectfully submitted.

GRACE HEATHCOTE STIRLING,
General Teacher.

Physician's Report.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to present herewith the fourth annual report of the medical work of the House of Refuge for Women.

Two hundred and fifty-one received hospital care, in which the services of the consulting physician were deemed necessary.

The following is a list of the diseases treated:

Abortion	1
Abscess	2
Acne	4
Alcoholismus	3
Alopecia	1
Amenorrhœa	8
Anaemia	8
Asthenia	2
Asthenopia	3
Atshma	2
Astigmatism	3
Bronchitis	6
Bursitis	3
Burn	1
Catarrh, nasal	3
Cervicitis	4
Colic, bilious	1
Constipation	11
Conjunctivitis	9
Contusion	1
Cystitis	1
Deafness	2

Diarrhœa	6
Dyspepsia	9
Dysentery	2
Eczema	2
Endometritis	3
Epistaxis	1
Enuresis	2
Epilepsy	2
Meningitis	1
Malaria	7
Megrim	3
Menorrhagia	4
Morphia habit	2
Metritis	1
Myopia	5
Neuralgia	8
Neuroma	2
Non compos mentis	2
Ovaritis	6
Parturition	7
Prolapsus uteri	3
Phthisis pulmonalis	2
Peritonitis	1
Pleuridinia	1
Paunus	1
Retroversion uteri	3
Ranula	3
Rheumatism	3
Retinitis	1
Spinal paralysis	1
Syphilis	23
Tumors, fatty, removal	3
Tonsils, hypertrophied, removal	3
Tonsilitis	4
Tumor tibrcid	1
Tænia abdominatis	1
Tracoma	1
Fever, malarial	7
Gastritis	2
Granulations-uterine	1

Glaucoma	1
Herpes zoster	1
Herpes circinatus	1
Hernia femoral	1
Hypermetropia	5
Head, laceration of	1
Hand, laceration of	1
Lumbago	2
Morbus cordis valvularum	2
Tumor, cystic	1
Ulcer of hand	1
Ulcer of uterus	3
Ulcer of foot	1
Ulcer of leg	2
Ulcer of cornea	1
Ureticaria	1
Vertigo	1
Vegetations venereal	3
Vaginitis	3
Whitlow	1

Two deaths have occurred during the year. One died of peritonitis and one of acute meningitis.

There were seven children born in the institution during the past year. Of these, one was a premature birth, and one was still-born.

No epidemic has prevailed during the year; neither has there been a case of any contagious disease.

Two severe epidemics of "La Grippe" have affected the surrounding community, yet every inmate of the institution escaped it.

The resident nurses have cared for a large number of the simple diseases of the inmates, and the consulting physician has been called only when it was urgently necessary.

Respectfully submitted.

CRAWFORD E. FRITTS,

Consulting Physician.

General Outline of Work.

TITLES AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Main building.

Matron of main building, whose duty it is to attend to the housekeeping of that building, and who orders supplies and dispenses them to the prison and cottages as required.

Book-keeper, who keeps the books, assists in correspondence and has charge of sewing-room and clothing supplies.

General teacher, whose duty it is to instruct, in the common English branches and in gymnastics, all girls in the cottages.

Hospital.

Matron of hospital, who, under the advice of a physician, has immediate charge and care of all the sick. It is also her duty to visit once daily the prison and cottages in order personally to attend to the general health of all inmates. Special calls receive prompt attention.

Prison.

Matron of prison, who has management of prison under direction of superintendent. She discharges all the duties attendant upon such an office, except the conducting of morning and evening prayers, the administration of punishments and the giving of instruction, either religious or purely educational. She is responsible for the custody, demeanor and diligence of the prison inmates.

First assistant of prison who relieves the matron by taking charge of kitchen, and serving meals to inmates in their cells.

Second assistant of prison has charge of her division and supervises the prison laundry.

Third assistant of prison has charge of her division and otherwise assists the matron as required.

Fourth assistant of prison has charge of the school and otherwise assists in the work.

Cottages.

Supervisor of cottage No. 1, who has entire charge of her cottage, enforcing all the rules of the same, and conducting morning and evening prayers.

The assistant attends to the cooking department and otherwise assists the supervisor.

In each of the other cottages there are two officers, whose duties correspond to those described above.

Steward, who employs and oversees engineers, watchmen and stablemen. He also keeps the accounts, procures supplies, and does other business for the institution.

DUTIES OF EMPLOYES.

There are two watchmen who are on duty alternately day and night. They attend to the gate and perform any other services the superintendent or steward may require.

There are two stablemen, One drives and the other takes care of the garden and cattle.

There are two engineers who are on duty in the steam boiler-house alternately day and night during the winter months.

There is one servant who cooks for the officers in the main building.

DAILY ROUTINE.

Rise at 5.30 A. M. in summer.
Rise at 6 A. M. in winter.
Breakfast, 6 A. M. in summer.
Breakfast, 6.30 A. M. in winter.

Prayers	7 A. M.
Housework and sewing	7.15 A. M. to 10.30 A. M.
Silent study or recitation	10.30 A. M. to 12 M.
Dinner	12 M.
School	9 A. M. to 12 M.; 1.30 P. M. to 4.30 P. M.
Gymnastics twice a week	3.30 P. M. to 5 P. M.
Instruction in singing once a week	3 to 4 P. M.
Supper	5 P. M.
Silent study or work	6 P. M. to 7 P. M.
The rest of the evening is given to recreation.	
Prayers	8 P. M. in summer.
Prayers	7.30 P. M. in winter.
Bed	8.30 P. M. in summer.
Bed	8 P. M. in winter.

COURSE OF DISCIPLINE.

The course of discipline is briefly as follows: Every girl on her arrival is received at the prison by the superintendent who takes her record. Then she is given a bath, fitted out with proper clothing, and assigned a place in the second division. From here she may be promoted or reduced according to her behavior.

While in the prison she is strictly watched and her conduct carefully noted.

After two months in the prison (the minimum time upon which she can be promoted), she will be transferred according to her record, to a cottage.

She now has far greater privileges. She has the right of the assembly for work and study.

She is not locked in her room except at night, although she may not leave her half end of the corridor, for any purpose, without permission. She is also obliged to keep her own room at certain times for study and reflection. At other times talking pleasantly in a subdued tone is allowed. All conversation, however, is done in the open

corridor and not in inmate's rooms. Thus the girls are always under the eye of a supervisor, who checks all boisterousness or tendency to misbehave.

The idea of a family and home life is carried out as far as possible in the cottages.

A part of the evening is devoted to the preparation of lessons for the next day, and the rest is given up to some pleasant relaxation. Often an appropriate reading or some interesting oral instruction from the supervisor furnishes the girls entertainment while they sew or knit.

As no girl is out from under the direct observation and influence of some officer at any time of the day, except when she is maintaining silence for study or thought in her own room, a great deal of moping morbid introspection and mischief making are prevented.

This plan of the cottage system promotes comfort, health and happiness.

There are twenty-four girls in each cottage.

Promotions are made upon a system of comparative standing.

There are four cottages, No. 1, ranking first.

The Marking System.

Prison.

The marking system in the prison is, briefly, as follows:

An inmate receives a good mark for every day she has not been detected in any offense.

If, during two whole months, she earns a good mark every day, she then gains three extra marks for every week during the two months. This gives her ninety marks which entitle her to promotion to a cottage.

If an inmate be guilty of any offense whatever, she must then obtain 100 good marks representing 100 perfect days; then she is also entitled to be promoted.

Cottages.

In the cottages, marks are not only the condition of promotion or reduction; they are also relied upon as sufficient for all ordinary purposes of discipline.

The supervisor of each cottage keeps a daily record of the demeanor and industry of every girl in her cottage. The girls are marked according to their merits.

Unquestioning obedience is enforced, and the girls are expected to comply with the spirit of the rules and unwritten laws of the institution.

Carelessness in work or any neglect in conforming to the exactions of the institution is noticed in their records.

Strict personal attention is paid to the manners of the girls, and repeated omissions in courtesy cause a neglect mark.

The girls are urged to report themselves whenever they have broken any rule and have not been detected. Every effort is made to promote an abhorrence of lying or deceit, and an honorable pride in being relied upon as truthful.

The result is that most of the girls report themselves frequently for small faults, such as tilting a chair, sitting on a bed, etc., or for any breach of good manners. Thus many small faults are corrected in a way which a girl remembers without seriously impairing her record.

It is only offenses involving disobedience, untruthfulness, etc., which lowers her record of marks sufficiently to reduce her in grade.

EDUCATION.

The branches of education taught are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, civil and physical geography, English grammar, history and theory of government (American), and drawing.

Inmates as soon as promoted to a cottage have the advantages of the school in main building.

There are three grades—primary, intermediate and advanced. School sessions are held morning and afternoon except on Saturday.

The girls in the school are instructed in calisthenics, military drill and fancy marching twice a week.

Provisions is made for the private instruction of any inmates who have completed this course satisfactorily, and who for any other reason are detained in the institution.

Regular examinations are held, and a record of seventy-five per cent in each branch is necessary for advancement.

A strict school record of deportment and studies is kept for comparison with other records in recommendation for release.

Religious Services.

Daily prayers are held in each building morning and evening.

Religious services are held in the chapel on Sunday afternoon, conducted by clergymen of different denominations in turn, or, in their absence, by the superintendent.

Inmates are privileged, when occasion or emergency requires, to see a priest or clergymen of her own denomination.

Lectures and concerts have been given from time to time for the benefit of the inmates, and arrangements will be made to continue them in the future.

Laws Relating to House of Refuge for Women.

Section 7, of chapter 187 of the Laws of 1881, reads as follows:

§ 7. As soon as the said house of refuge is ready for the reception of inmates, it shall be the duty of the board of managers to officially notify the several county clerks of the counties of this state, except the counties of New York and Kings, of that fact, and to furnish said county clerks with suitable blanks for the commitment of women to said house of refuge. It shall be the duty of the said several county clerks, immediately on the reception of said official notification, to transmit a copy thereof to the several justices of the peace, police justices, and other magistrates and courts of their respective counties.

Section 8, as amended by chapter 17, of the Laws of 1887, reads as follows:

§ 8. When, and as soon as said house of refuge shall be ready for the reception of inmates, and all the requirements of section seven of said act shall have been complied with, all justices of the peace, police justices and other magistrates and courts within the limits aforesaid, any laws heretofore enacted to the contrary thereof notwithstanding, may sentence and commit to the house of refuge for women, at Hudson, New York, for a term of *five* years, *unless sooner discharged* therefrom by the board of managers thereof, any female between the ages of *fifteen and thirty* years who shall have been convicted by such justice, or in said court, of *petit larceny*, *habitual drunkenness*, of being a *common prostitute*, of *frequenting disorderly houses, or houses of prostitution*, or of any *misdemeanor*, and who is not insane, nor mentally or physically incapable of being substantially benefited by the discipline of said institution.

1. The board of managers of said house of refuge shall have power to cause to be detained therein, under such proper rules and regulations as said board shall provide, any female so committed thereto, according to the terms of said sentence and com-

mitment, and to cause the rearrest in any county in this state, and return to said house of refuge, of any person who may have escaped therefrom, or being conditionally discharged therefrom, as herein provided, and in any case of such rearrest and return, to detain her as aforesaid, from the time of such return for a time equal to the unexpired portion of her term, at the time of her said escape or conditional discharge.

2. In any case of the escape of an inmate from said house of refuge, any person duly employed by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge, women committed thereto, shall have power to arrest such escaped inmate in any county in this state without a warrant, and forthwith to convey her to said house of refuge, and any magistrate shall have power to cause any such escaped inmate to be arrested and held in custody, until she can be removed to said house of refuge as in case of her first commitment thereto.

3. Any person having been conditionally discharged from said house of refuge may be arrested and returned thereto upon the warrant of the board of managers of said house of refuge, issued by order of said board, signed by the president and attested by the secretary of said board, which warrant shall briefly state the reason for such arrest and return, and shall be directed and delivered to any person employed by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge persons committed thereto, and when so signed, attested and delivered, may be executed by such person in any county in this State.

Section 9 reads as follows:

§ 9. It shall be the duty of every justice of the peace, police justice or other magistrate or court, committing any woman under authority given by this act, immediately to notify the superintendent of said house of refuge of such conviction, and to cause a record to be kept of the *name, age, birthplace, occupation, previous commitments*, if any, and for what offenses, and last place of residence of all women so committed by them, together with the particulars of the offense charged. A copy of said record shall be transmitted with the warrant of commitment to the superintendent of said house of refuge, who shall enter and keep in a book of records all these and such other facts as are by law required concerning inmates of poor-houses.

Section 10, as amended by said chapter 17 of the Laws of 1887, reads as follows:

§ 10. Any court or magistrate authorized to commit any female to said house of refuge shall, before so committing her, inquire, into, and for the purpose of the case, determine the age of such female at the time of such commitment, and her age as so determined shall be stated in the warrant; and when the year only is stated it shall be considered as expiring on the day on which the warrant is dated, and the statement of the age of such female so made in said warrant of commitment, shall be conclusive evidence as to the age of said female, in any action to recover damages for her detention or imprisonment under said warrant, and shall be presumptive evidence of the age of such female in any other inquiry, action or proceeding, relating to such detention.

1. Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of said board of managers, that any person committed to said house of refuge is not of the proper age to be so committed thereto, or is insane, or mentally or physically incapable of being materially benefited by the discipline of said institution, or improperly committed thereto, it shall be the duty of said board of managers thereupon to cause the return of such female to the county from which she was so committed, in the custody of one of the persons employed by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge women committed thereto, who shall deliver her into the custody of the sheriff of such county, to be by said sheriff taken before the court or magistrate which committed her to said house of refuge or some other court or magistrate having equal jurisdiction in such county, to be by such court or magistrate resentenced for the offense for which she was committed to said house of refuge, and dealt with in all respects as though she had not so been committed to said house of refuge, and in such case all cost and expenses incurred and paid by said board of managers, on account of such female so returned, shall be a county charge upon such county, to be levied and collected as other taxes in said county, and paid over to said board of managers, and credited to the account to which such expenses are charged.

2. The board of managers of said house of refuge shall have the power, in their discretion, to furnish each person discharged from said house of refuge, with clothes and money to the same amount and extent as is provided for discharged convicts, by sec-

tion three of chapter four hundred and fifty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four. The expense thereof to be paid out of any moneys appropriated for the maintenance of said house of refuge.

5. In case any woman committed to said house of refuge shall, at the time of such commitment, be the mother of a nursing child in her care, under one year of age, or be pregnant with child which shall be born after such commitment, such child may accompany its mother to and remain in said house of refuge until such time as, in the opinion of said board of managers, such child can properly be removed therefrom, and suitably provided for elsewhere; and in case such woman at the time of such commitment shall be the mother of, and have under her exclusive care, a child or children, more than one year of age, and which might otherwise be left without proper care or guardianship, it shall be the duty of such court or magistrate, so committing said woman, to cause such child or children to be committed to such asylum as may be provided by law for such purpose, or to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care.

Section 11 reads as follows:

§ 11. The board of managers shall employ suitable persons to convey from the place of conviction to the said house of refuge all women duly committed thereto, and said persons shall have the power and authority of deputy sheriffs. All expenses of such conveying shall be paid by the treasurer of the board of managers of said house of refuge.

Section 3 of chapter 17 of the Laws of 1887 reads as follows:

§ 3. Nothing herein contained shall interfere with the right of freedom of worship of any inmate confined within said institution, as provided by the constitution of the state of New York.

REPORT OF MANAGERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN,

HUDSON, N. Y.,

FOR THE YEAR 1887.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MARCH 20, 1888.

THE TROY PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1888.

REPORT OF MANAGERS

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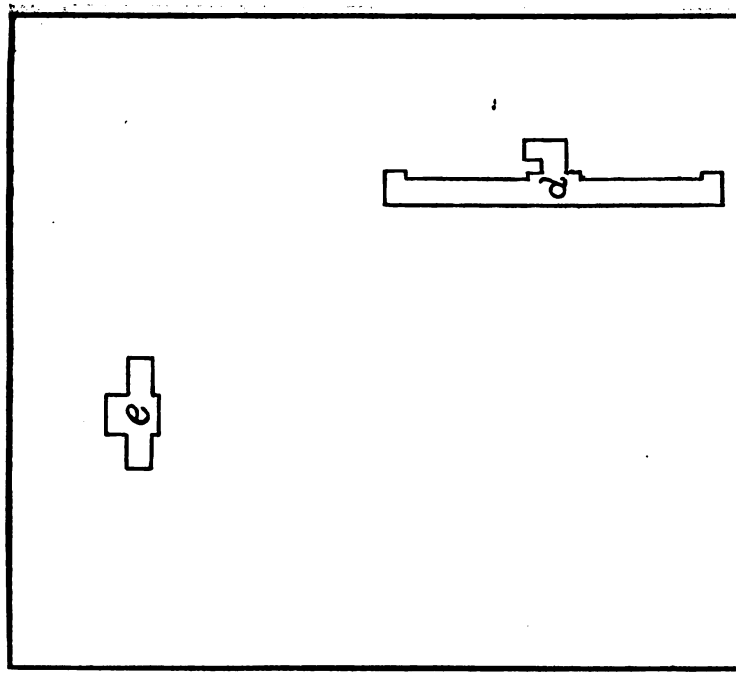
1888.

a, Hospital. *b*, Barn.

Ground plan. *Scale 1 in=150 ft.*



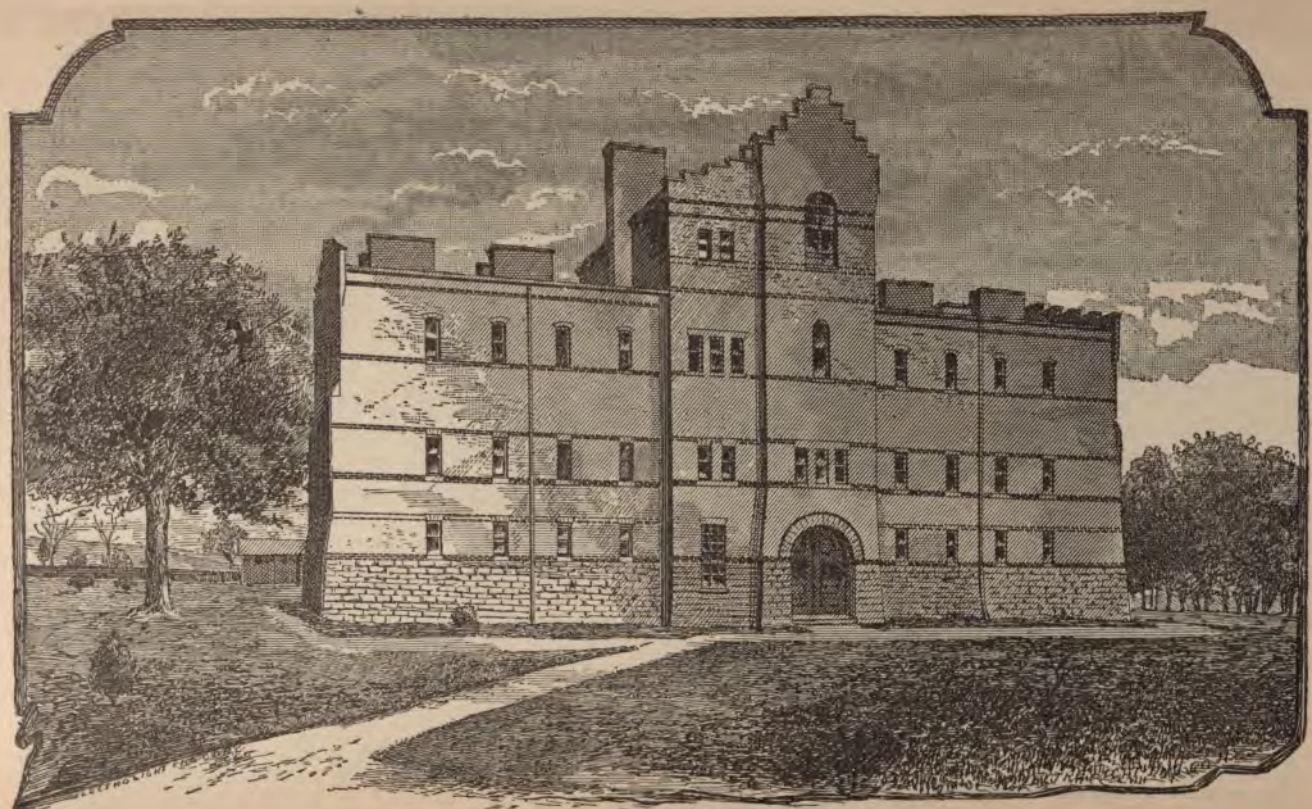
a, Main Building.

THE BARN.

THE BOILER-HOUSE.

THE HOSPITAL.

A COTTAGE.



THE PRISON.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

House of Refuge for Women,

AT HUDSON, N. Y.,

FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1888.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 18, 1889.

ALBANY:
THE TROY PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1889.

OFFICERS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

J. W. HOYSRADT, *President.*

CHARLES TRACEY.

SARAH L. S. GUERNSEY.

HARPER W. ROGERS.

SAMUEL R. RAINEY, *Secretary.*

SUPERINTENDENT.

MRS. SARAH V. COON.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.

CRAWFORD E. FRITTS, M. D.

STEWARD.

CHARLES B. CURE.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 28.

IN SENATE,

JANUARY 18, 1889.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, AT HUDSON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN,
HUDSON, N. Y., *September* 30, 1888.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

The House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, N. Y., was formally opened for the reception of inmates on April 15, 1887, and had, at the commencement of the fiscal year just closed, received thirty-nine. During the year last past that number has increased to 112; being an average received of six and a fraction per month.

The table of statistics incorporated in the report of the superintendent, hereto attached, shows the counties from which commitments have been made and the number from each county.

It also shows that up to date no commitments have been made to the institution from some of the largest counties in the State. This failure to commit can not be accounted for on the ground of ignorance of the existence of the institution, as in July, last, the board of managers caused a copy of the law, together with blank commitments, records of conviction and a circular stating the existence and

object of the institution, to be mailed to each justice of the peace and police magistrate in the State. As the courts have, in one or two instances, criticised the term of commitment as too severe for the grade of crime, it is evident that an erroneous impression still exists relative to the intention of that portion of the act where the ends sought to be attained are, not alone penal but rather reformatory, a uniform sentence for a term of years with discretionary power of commutation place in the management of the institution, is indispensable to good results. This is no experiment, as the Reformatory at Elmira and the House of Refuge, for boys, at Randall's island have abundantly proven. It should always be remembered that, although the term is five years, the board of managers have power to discharge the inmates at any time within that period, either absolutely or conditionally, if their conduct and deportment are such as to justify their release.

It is evident that the framers of the act creating the House of Refuge had these propositions in view, and that they were right, is proven by the experience of the management of other corrective institutions in the State.

During the past year the board of managers have, in compliance with chapter 301, Laws of 1887, completed the steam-heating and ventilating apparatus for the different buildings of the institution, and constructed the boiler-house, chimney and conduit. The results have, in every way, been satisfactory, and the system is a great improvement over that adopted in pursuance of the original plans and heretofore in use in the institution.

We most earnestly call your attention to that portion of the superintendent's report which relates to the need of additional facilities for confinement of refractory inmates, so separated from the main prison that they can not disturb the other inmates of that building as they now do. There is also needed for the prison a laundry and drying room and a room for educational purposes, and the main school-room is in need of more complete equipment. The necessity for these additions is evident and we trust your honorable body will make such provision for them as may be necessary. The board of managers are of the opinion that during the past year the work of the institution has been satisfactory beyond expectation. It is in years young and in character unique, so that the management have no similar institution as an example after which to pattern, but are compelled to adapt themselves to the exigencies as they arise. Judging from the experience of the past year, from the improvement in the health, morals and general character of the inmates as a class, from the satis-

faction expressed by all who have honored the institution with a visit; from the cordiality with which it has been treated in many parts of the State as an institution to which to commit unfortunate women, and from the kind comments of the clergy and press, the management feel justified in saying that in the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, the State of New York has an institution doing good work, the success of which is abundantly assured.

J. W. HOYSRADT.
SARAH L. S. GUERNSEY.
CHARLES TRACY.
HARPER W. ROGERS.
SAMUEL R. RAINEY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

House of Refuge for Women,
Hudson, N. Y., *September* 30, 1888.

To the Board of Managers:

The first report of the House of Refuge for Women is respectfully submitted.

This institution was formally declared open April 15, 1887, and on May seventh, the following month, received its first inmates.

The number of inmates received between May 7, 1887, and September 30, 1887, was	39
Discharged before September 30, 1887, by order of the court	2
Discharged before September 30, 1887, by the board of managers as incapable of being benefited	1

The following is the report for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1887, and ending September 30, 1888:

Number of inmates October 1, 1887	36
Admitted during the year	76
Discharged, by order of the court	1
Discharged conditionally by the board of managers	2
Escaped*	1
Number of inmates, September 30, 1888	108
Total number admitted since the opening of the institution up to September 30, 1888	115

The institution being yet in its infancy, it may not be known to the general public that its aim is reformatory rather than penal; and that while the sentence is for five years, it is quite within the power of each inmate to materially shorten that period, and every facility for doing so is given them. The board of managers may, at their discretion, discharge conditionally any inmate whose continuous record for good conduct and improvement justifies them in giving her such a trial; and this conditional discharge will be followed by a full and final discharge, if earned by sustained good behavior and

*Captured and returned to the institution, December 25, 1888.

industry outside. Some reliable person must become responsible for each inmate thus conditionally discharged, and must report once a month to this institution concerning her.

With few exceptions the environment of the girls before coming here is always of a low order, differing only in degree.

They are mostly ignorant, not only of the ordinary branches of education and industry, but of everything that makes for good, all familiar with and a small per cent steeped in vice; and to such the moral and religious culture received here comes with healing power.

All along with this Christian teaching which is to assist in their reformation goes a course of practical instruction in all branches of housework, cooking, laundry work, sewing and the like, the object of which is kept steadily in view for their encouragement, to wit, that when the period of their detention is ended, and they again go out into the world which has heretofore, to them, been full of pitfalls, they may find themseves qualified to earn an honest subsistence, and, so armed, able to resist temptation to fall into the evil courses from which they have been rescued.

The opening of the cottages made it possible to establish grades, and good results have followed. Seventy-two deserving girls have been promoted to positions of greater liberty, trust and educational advantages.

Each cottage is under the supervision of two matrons, and all are subject to family rule and discipline — time being given for daily devotion, for domestic duties, for various industrial work, and for school hours.

As the number of inmates increases, needs are developed which do not appear until occasion demands their use. Conspicuous among these, necessity is felt for a laundry and drying-room at the prison; also, at the prison, a room for educational purposes and for needful exercise; especially, is there need of accommodations for refractory inmates so separated from the main prison building that they can not disturb the whole house as they now do.

The managers are to be congratulated upon the beautiful site selected for the institution, and for the faithful and judicious manner in which they have expended the funds intrusted to them.

Many thanks are due to the clergy of all denominations for voluntary religious services here; to the press of the city, for favorable notices given from time to time; to those who have so generously contributed books for the services, and other reading matter, and to

the many friends who have so kindly aided in entertainments for the pleasure of the inmates.

It is pleasing to note that the visitors' book shows an ever increasing interest in the welfare of the institution.

Looking back upon the record of the lives of all who have been placed here, and contrasting their condition upon entering with that of their present, the result reached is encouraging in the highest degree and emphasizes the wisdom of the plan pursued.

SARAH V. COON,
Superintendent.

TABLES OF STATISTICS.

The following are the statistics for the year ending September 30, 1888:

TABLE No. 1—*Showing number of inmates received and number discharged during the year ending September* 30, 1888.

Number received	76
Escaped*	1
Discharged by order of the court	1
Discharged conditionally by board of managers	2

TABLE No. 2—*Showing the offenses for which inmates were committed.*

Being a common prostitute	59
Being a vagrant and common prostitute	3
Keeping a disorderly house	1
Indecent exposure of person	1
Habitual drunkenness	4
Petit larceny	7
Assault in third degree	1

TABLE No. 3—*Showing the number of previous convictions, and grades of education.*

Convicted first time	52
Convicted second time	18
Convicted third time	4
Convicted fourth time	1
Convicted seventh time	1
Total	76

Can read and write	60
Can read, not write	4
Can neither read or write	12
Total	76

* Retaken and returned December 25, 1888.

TABLE No. 4 — *Showing social relations and religion.*

Married	13
Single	63
Protestant	50
Roman Catholic	26

TABLE No. 5 — *Showing nativity and parentage.*

Born in the State of New York	61
Born in the State of Massachusetts	1
Born in the State of Vermont	1
Born in the State of Connecticut	2
Born in the State of Pennsylvania	4
Born in the State of Ohio	2
Born in the State of Michigan	3
Born in the State of Louisiana	1
Born in the Dominion of Canada	1
Total	76

American parentage	42
Foreign parentage	25
Mixed parentage	8
Unknown parentage	1
Total	76

Infants received with mothers	2
Infants born in institution	1

TABLE No. 6 — *Showing ages of inmates when committed.*

Fifteen years of age	4
Sixteen years of age	15
Seventeen years of age	11
Eighteen years of age	10
Nineteen years of age	9
Twenty years of age	4
Twenty-one years of age	8
Twenty-two years of age	2
Twenty-three years of age	6
Twenty-six years of age	4
Twenty-seven years of age	2
Twenty-nine years of age	1
Total	76

Showing previous occupation.

Domestics	51
School teachers	1
Clerks	1
Dress-makers	2
Operator on sewing machine	1
Worked in knitting mill	4
Cigarmaker	1
No occupation	15

TABLE No. 7.—*Showing the whole number of inmates received from each county.*

Albany	7
Broome	1
Columbia	2
Cayuga	3
Chemung	9
Cortland	1
Cattaraugus	2
Fulton	6
Greene	1
Herkimer	1
Jefferson	1
Monroe	3
Madison	1
Niagara	1
Oswego	5
Onondaga	5
Orange	6
Orleans	2
Oneida	3
Putnam	1
Queens	1
Rensselaer	2
Saratoga	3
Schenectady	1
Suffolk	1
Tompkins	1
Tioga	1
Westchester	3
Warren	2

TABLE No. 8.— *Showing number of inmates received each month.*

October	6
November	4
December	14
January	3
February	5
March	4
April	5
May	6
June	....
July	9
August	9
September	11
Total	76

TABLE No. 9 — *Showing work done by inmates.*

Dresses	208
Aprons	431
Night dresses	80
Chemises	95
Drawers	95
Napkins	140
Bands	50
Bed pads	56
Under waists	48
Towels hemmed	187
Holders	128
Stockings knitted (pairs)	153
Stockings footed (pairs)	12
Hoods knitted	69
Mittens knitted (pairs)	6
Mittens made (pairs)	5
Shawls knitted	6
Garments (various)	10
Table cloths	6
Sheets	12
Covers for ironing boards	24
Comb bags	16
Cup cloths	28
Infants' wardrobes (complete)	2

REPORT OF MATRON OF HOSPITAL

FOR THE

Year Ending September 30, 1888.

To the Board of Managers:

The general health of the institution has been remarkable, there having been but eight cases that would have been in hospital had it been opened. These were provided for in isolated rooms in the main building, and are as follows:

One birth, July 4, 1888; mother received, March 26, 1888.

One case of syphilis.

One surgical operation.

Five cases of different stages specific diseases.

The above are those that required and received the advice and attention of a physician. All other illnesses have yielded to household treament and careful nursing.

Respectfully submitted.

E. B. MONSON,
Matron of Hospital.

Laws Relating to the House of Refuge for Women.

Section 7, of chapter 187 of the Laws of 1881, reads as follows:

§ 7. As soon as the said House of Refuge is ready for the reception of inmates, it shall be the duty of the board of managers to officially notify the several county clerks of the counties of this State, except the counties of New York and Kings, of that fact, and to furnish said county clerks with suitable blanks for the commitment of women to said House of Refuge. It shall be the duty of said several county clerks, immediately on the reception of said official notification, to transmit a copy thereof to the several justices of the peace, police justices, and other magistrates and courts of their respective counties.

Section 8, as amended by chapter 17 of the Laws of 1887, reads as follows:

§ 8. When, and so soon as said House of Refuge shall be ready for the reception of inmates, and all the requirements of section seven of said act shall have been complied with, all justices of the peace, police justices and other magistrates, and courts within the limits aforesaid, any laws heretofore enacted to the contrary thereof notwithstanding, may sentence and commit to the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, New York, for a term of five years, unless sooner discharged therefrom by the board of managers thereof, any female between the ages of fifteen and thirty years who shall have been convicted by such justice, or in said court, of petit larceny, habitual drunkenness, of being a common prostitute, of frequenting disorderly houses, or houses of prostitution, or of any misdemeanor, and who is not insane, nor mentally or physically incapable of being substantially benefited by the discipline of said institution.

1. The board of managers of said House of Refuge shall have power to cause to be detained therein, under such proper rules and regulations as said board shall provide, any female so committed thereto, according to the terms of said sentence and commitment, and to cause the rearrest in any county in this State, and return to said House of Refuge, of any person who may have escaped therefrom, or been conditionally discharged therefrom, as herein provided, and in any case of such rearrest and return, to detain her as

aforesaid, from the time of such return for a time equal to the unexpired portion of her term, at the time of her said escape or conditional discharge.

2. In any case of the escape of an inmate from said House of Refuge, any person duly employed by said board of managers to convey to said House of Refuge, women committed thereto, shall have power to arrest such escaped inmate in any county in this State without a warrant, and forthwith to convey her to said House of Refuge, and any magistrate shall have power to cause any such escaped inmate to be arrested and held in custody, until she can be removed to said House of Refuge as in case of her first commitment thereto.

3. Any person having been conditionally discharged from said House of Refuge may be arrested and returned thereto upon the warrant of the board of managers of said House of Refuge, issued by order of said board, signed by the president and attested by the secretary of said board, which warrant shall briefly state the reason for such arrest and return, and shall be directed and delivered to any person employed by said board of managers to convey to said House of Refuge persons committed thereto, and when so signed, attested and delivered may be executed by such person in any county in this State.

Section 9 reads as follows:

§ 9. It shall be the duty of every justice of the peace, police justice or other magistrate or court committing any woman under authority given by this act, immediately to notify the superintendent of said House of Refuge of such conviction, and to cause a record to be kept of the name, age, birth, place, occupation, previous commitments, if any, and for what offenses, and last place of residence of all women so committed by them, together with the particulars of the offense charged. A copy of said record shall be transmitted with the warrant of commitment to the superintendent of said House of Refuge, who shall enter and keep in a book of records all these and such other facts as are by law required concerning inmates of poor-houses.

Section 10, as amended by said chapter 17, of the Laws of 1887, reads as follows:

§ 10. Any court or magistrate authorized to commit any female to said House of Refuge shall before so committing her, inquire into, and for the purpose of the case, determine the age of such female at the time of such commitment, and her age as so determined shall be stated in the warrant; and when the year

only is stated it shall be considered as expiring on the day on which the warrant is dated, and the statement of the age of such female so made in said warrant of commitment, shall be conclusive evidence as to the age of said female in any action to recover damages for her detention or imprisonment under said warrant, and shall be presumptive evidence of the age of such female in any other inquiry, action or proceeding relating to such detention.

1. Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of said board of managers that any person committed to said House of Refuge is not of the proper age to be so committed thereto, or is insane, or mentally or physically incapable of being materially benefited by the discipline of said institution, or improperly committed thereto, it shall be the duty of said board of managers thereupon to cause the return of such female to the county from which she was so committed in the custody of one of the persons employed by said board of managers to convey to said House of Refuge women committed thereto, who shall deliver her into the custody of the sheriff of such county, to be by said sheriff taken before the court or magistrate which committed her to said House of Refuge, or some other court or magistrate having equal jurisdiction in such county, to be by such court or magistrate resentenced for the offense for which she was committed to said House of Refuge, and dealt with in all respects as though she had not been committed to said House of Refuge, and in such case all costs and expenses incurred and paid by said board of managers, on account of such female so returned, shall be a county charge upon such county, to be levied and collected as other taxes in said county, and paid over to said board of managers and credited to the account to which such expenses are charged.

2. The board of managers of said House of Refuge shall have the power, in their discretion, to furnish each person discharged from said House of Refuge with clothes and money to the same amount and extent as is provided for discharged convicts, by section three, of chapter four hundred and fifty-one, of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four. The expense thereof to be paid out of any moneys appropriated for the maintenance of said House of Refuge.

3. In case any woman committed to said House of Refuge, shall, at the time of such commitment, be the mother of a nursing child in her care, under one year of age, or be pregnant with child, which shall be born after such commitment, such child may accompany its mother to and remain in said House of Refuge until such time as, in the opinion of said board of managers, such child can properly be removed therefrom and suitably provided for elsewhere; and in case such

woman at the time of such commitment shall be the mother of, and have under her exclusive care, a child or children, more than one year of age, and which might otherwise be left without proper care or guardianship, it shall be the duty of such court or magistrate, so committing said woman, to cause such child or children to be committed to such asylum as may be provided by law for such purpose, or to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care.

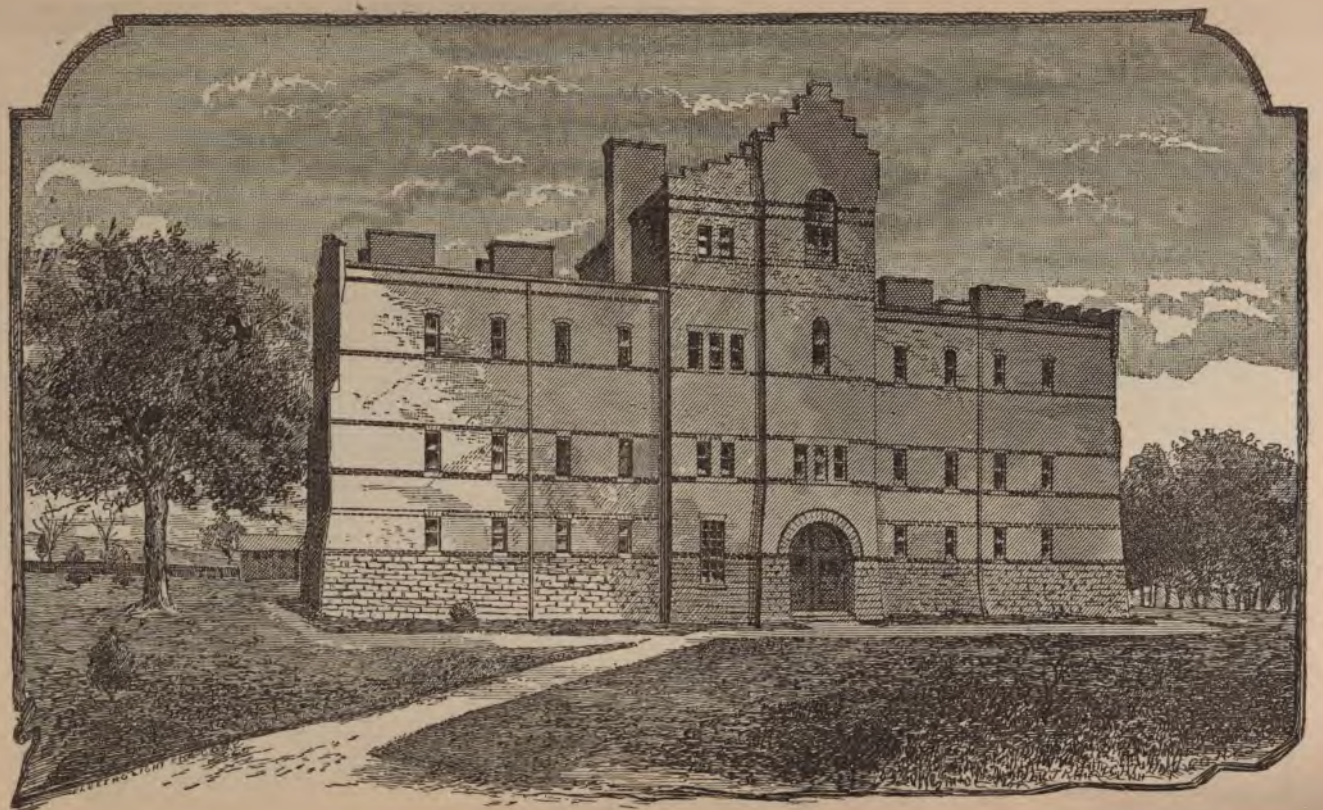
Section 11, reads as follows:

§ 11. The board of managers shall employ suitable persons to convey from the place of conviction to the said House of Refuge, all women duly committed thereto and said persons shall have the power and authority of deputy sheriffs. All expenses of such conveying shall be paid by the treasurer of the board of managers of said House of Refuge.

Section 3, of chapter 17 of the Laws of 1887, reads as follows:

§ 3. Nothing herein contained shall interfere with the right of freedom of worship of any inmate confined within said institution, as provided by the constitution of the State of New York.

THE MAIN BUILDING.



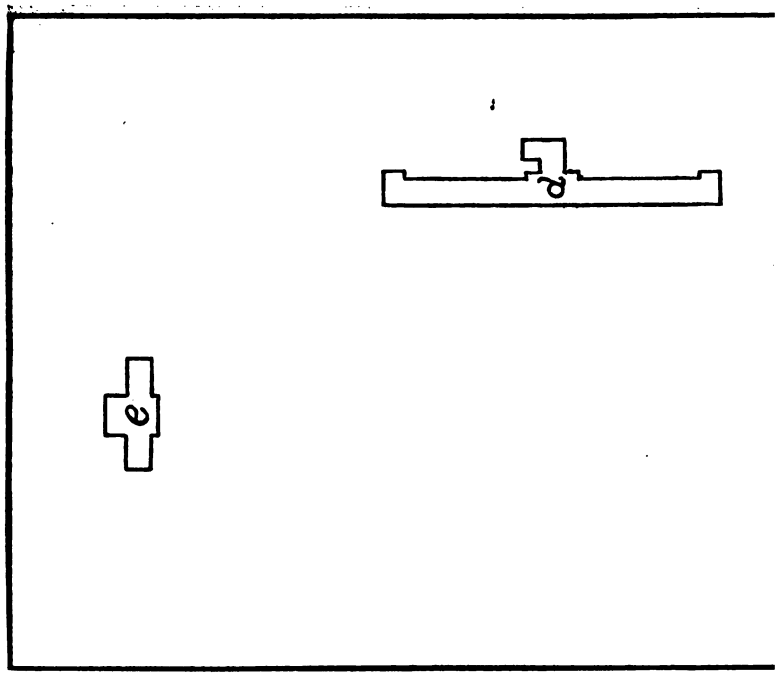
THE PRISON.

A COTTAGE.

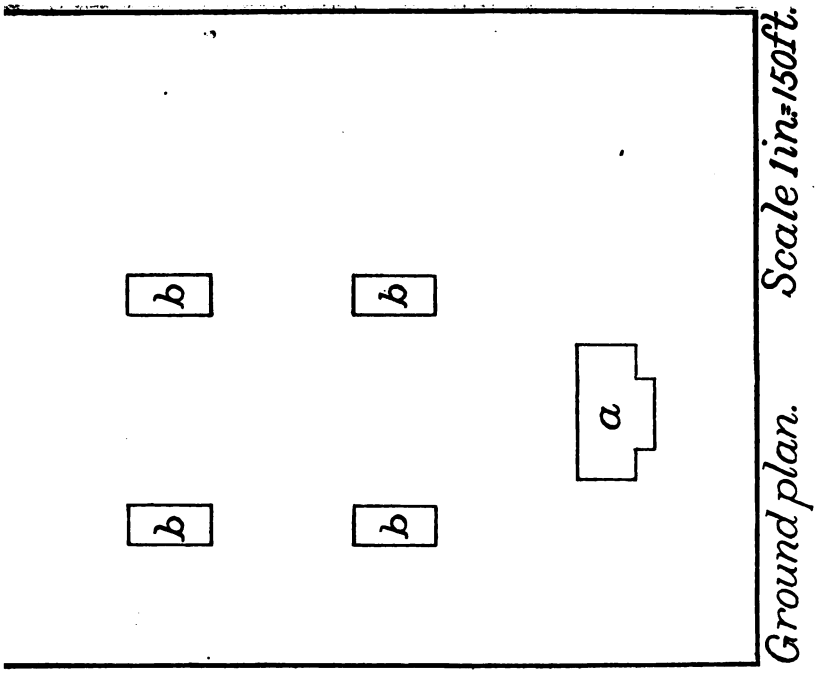
THE HOSPITAL.

THE BOILER-HOUSE.

THE BARN.



a, Main Building. *b*,



d, Hospital. *c*, Barn.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 53.

IN SENATE,

MARCH 20, 1888.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

The board of managers of the House of Refuge for Women, respectfully submit the following report as to the purchase of land, and the erection and furnishing of buildings for such institution.

J. W. HOYSRADT,
JOHN CADMAN,
CHARLES TRACEY,
SARAH L. S. GUERNSEY,
CELIA A. SPENCER,
Managers.

HUDSON, N. Y., *January*, 1888.

REPORT.

The necessity of providing some means of restraint and opportunity for correction, short of sentence and confinement in ordinary prisons and penitentiaries, of a class of girls and young women, not naturally disposed to crime or hostile to good order in society, but who, from weakness or poverty and want of self-respect, have been led to the commission of misdemeanors and offenses not amounting to felonies, which they themselves often regret and would turn from if suitable opportunity were offered, has for a long time attracted the attention of many benevolent and good people in this State and throughout the civilized world.

It is a well-known fact that society everywhere is inclined to visit its censure and ostracism more severely upon women than upon men who have once stepped aside from the paths of rectitude and virtue. This condition of things, unquestionably to a large extent, grows out of the fact that women are weaker and less able to protect themselves, and to that extent it is a wrong, which the law-making power ought, as far as practicable, to correct.

It was evidently with purposes similar to those above stated, that the Legislature of New York enacted chapter 187 of the Laws of 1881, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a House of Refuge for Women."

Under that act a board of five managers was appointed in May, 1881, two only of whom remain in the present board. One having died, and two having retired on the expiration of their respective terms.

The board of managers, as first organized, proceeded at once under said law to make diligent inquiries and examinations, but were unable to purchase land with buildings thereon, suitable for the purpose of such institution. Whereupon, said managers proceeded under said act to select and purchase a lot of thirty acres, within the limits and on the northerly side of the city of Hudson, paying therefor the sum of $3,000, and immediately advertised and

offered premiums for the most desirable and suitable plans for buildings to be erected thereon.

Several plans were presented, one of which seeming desirable and suitable, was accepted and adopted under an assurance, which on further investigation proved to be erroneous, that the buildings could be erected in accordance therewith and furnished for the sum which had then been appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose.

After much delay in getting such plan and specifications sufficiently perfected to enable them to ascertain with reasonable certainty the cost of erecting the buildings thereunder, and being satisfied that they could not be erected except at a much larger cost to the State than the sum which had been appropriated therefor, the said managers were compelled to, and did, on the 22d day of July, 1882, decide to abandon the plans, which had so been accepted and adopted, and make further efforts to procure other plans of less expensive buildings which would fairly meet the requirements of said act, and which could be erected and furnished for the amount of such appropriation. The remainder of the year 1882 was exhausted in unsuccessful efforts to procure such plans.

In the meantime a much more eligible and desirable lot and site for said buildings, lying on the southerly side of said city of Hudson, was offered for sale for that purpose, being a lot of about forty acres, at the price of $250 per acre, which was of a more suitable elevation, much better adapted for drainage and sanitary regulations, and easier of access from the railroad station and steamboat landings in said city, being reached from them without going through any of the principal streets.

The managers thought it altogether desirable, and for the best interests of the State, that such lot should be purchased and the proposed site of said buildings be changed thereto, which change has since, by authority of the Legislature, been made, and the buildings have been erected on said new lot.

The unexpended part of the appropriation being about to lapse under the Constitution, a bill was introduced in the Assembly of 1883, reappropriating $95,000, the then unexpended part thereof, and making a further appropriation of $25,000, to enable said managers to purchase said new lot and erect and furnish buildings thereon, to meet the requirements of said law.

The bill passed the Assembly, but failed for want of time or some other cause, to pass the Senate at that session, and the appropriation having lapsed, all further operations under said law were necessarily suspended until May 21, 1884, when chapter 314 of the laws of that year was enacted, which made the appropriation above mentioned, whereupon the managers proceeded with said work.

The plans which had been presented by Wm. H. Miller, architect, of Ithaca, N. Y., being the only plans presented that seemed to meet the requirements of said act, and which could be carried out and the buildings furnished for the amount appropriated, said architect was requested to complete the same and present them to the Comptroller, under said act.

The Comptroller failed to approve of the same until certain alterations were made, and they were sent back to the architect for that purpose, and were finally approved by the Comptroller on the day of January, 1885.

As soon as the specifications could be printed and the working drawings perfected for the use of bidders, the following notice was published in the *New York Tribune*, *The Albany Evening Journal*, *The Hudson Register*, and *The Hudson Republican*, to-wit:

PROPOSALS.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN,
HUDSON, N. Y., *March* 16, 1885.

Sealed proposals will be received, addressed to J. W. Hoysradt, president of the board of managers of the House of Refuge for Women, Hudson, N. Y., or delivered at his office until 12 o'clock at noon, on the 16th day of April, 1885, for furnishing material and doing work on the building for said House of Refuge for Women, to-wit:

The main building, the house of detention or prison, four cottages and hospital, in accordance with plans, drawings and specifications made by W. H. Miller, architect, and now to be seen at the office of the Hudson Iron Company, at Hudson, N. Y., where the superintendent, Charles B. Cure, will exhibit same and furnish copies of specifications and proposal blanks.

Each proposal must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed

to Gen. J. W. Hoysradt, Hudson, N. Y., indorsed, "Proposal for House of Refuge for Women," and must be accompanied by a bond with two sureties, residents of the State of New York, each in the amount of six thousand dollars, guaranteeing that such bidder, if his bid shall be accepted, will execute a contract for the performance thereof by him, and will perform said contract to the full intent of its terms.

Each proposal must contain separate and distinct bids on each of the seven buildings above named. The board of managers reserving the right to accept the same as to any one or more of such buildings and reject it as to the other, or others. Also, to reject any and all bids.

Such contract to be made in accordance with the aforesaid plans and specifications, and with such conditions and provisions as the board of managers may deem necessary to protect the interests of the State.

J. W. HOYSRADT,
MRS. SARAH L. S. GUERNSEY,
MRS. C. A. SPENCER,
JOHN CADMAN,
CHARLES TRACEY,
Managers.

In response to the above notice twelve different sealed proposals for the construction of said buildings were received which were as follows:

1st. Proposal of John Moore, of Syracuse, N. Y.:

Main building	$22,200 00
Prison	22,000 00
Hospital	12,065 00
Four cottages, each, $7,200	28,800 00
Total	$85,065 00

2d. Proposal of Richardson & Campbell:

Main building	$22,583 00
Prison	24,923 00
Hospital	13,741 00
Four cottages, each $7,136	28,544 00
Total	$89,791 00

3d. Proposal of James E. McClure:

Main building	$24,657 00
Prison	29,047 00
Hospital	13,077 00
Four cottages, each $6,661	26,644 00
Total	$93,425 00

4th. Proposal of Sullivan & Cook:

Main building	$22,399 00
Prison	33,200 00
Hospital	12,300 00
Four cottages, each $6,700	26,800 00
Total	$94,699 00

5th. Proposal of John Brennen & John Jessup:

Main building	$25,751 00
Prison	28,128 00
Hospital	12,874 00
Four cottages, each $	29,748 00
Total	$96,501 00

6th. Proposal of Thomas Reiley:

Main building	$26,000 00
Prison	27,700 00
Hospital	11,200 00
Four cottages, each $8,600	34,400 00
Total	$97,300 00

7th. Proposal of Patrick McCann:

Main building	$26,000 00
Prison	29,900 00
Hospital	13,300 00
Four cottages, each $8,000	32,000 00
Total	$101,200 00

8th. Proposal of Lyons & Domfree:

Main building	$29,000 00
Prison	28,000 00
Hospital	12,600 00
Four cottages, each $8,000	32,000 00
Total	$101,600 00

9th. Proposal of Edward Denneger and Patrick Breen:

Main building	$26,695 00
Prison	33,097 00
Hospital	12,932 00
Four cottages, each $7,663	30,652 00
Total	$103,376 00

10th. Proposal of Commins Bros.:

Main building	$22,945 00
Prison	28,894 00
Hospital	16,810 00
Four cottages, each $9,045	36,180 00
Total	$104,829 00

11th. Proposal of Broderick & Jackson:

Main building	$28,730 00
Prison	32,608 00
Hospital	15,442 00
Four cottages, each $	33,728 00
Total	$110,508 00

12th. Proposal of Edward A. Walsh:

Main building	$29,532 00
Prison	30,032 00
Hospital	10,282 00
Four cottages, each $10,181	40,724 00
Total	$110,570 00

The managers, finding that John Moore, who was the lowest bidder for all of the work, was an experienced builder and a man of responsibility, decided to award the contract for erecting the several buildings to him, upon his furnishing proper bonds for the faithful fulfillment of said contract. It was accordingly awarded to him on the 18th day of April, 1885, and the buildings were erected and formally turned over to the State of New York on the day of May, 1886, and have since been completed and furnished, and are now ready for occupation.

Of the original appropriation of $125,000, for the construction of this institution there has been expended for the following purposes:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, BY B. D. HICKS, TREASURER:

1881.	
Real estate*	$3,000 00
1882.	
Expenses of managers	309 45
Services of architects	550 00
Advertising	172 17
Stationery	34 94
Interest on real estate	15 00
1883.	
Expenses of managers	203 77
Legal services	50 00
1884.	
Expenses of managers	92 70
Stationery	11 10
Total	$4,439 13

* This item is for thirty acres of land on the northerly side of the city of Hudson, which the present board of managers deemed unsuitable. It has not been used and is still held by the State, the managers not having as yet exercised the power conferred on them by law to sell the same.

DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, BY J. W. HOYSRADT, TREASURER:

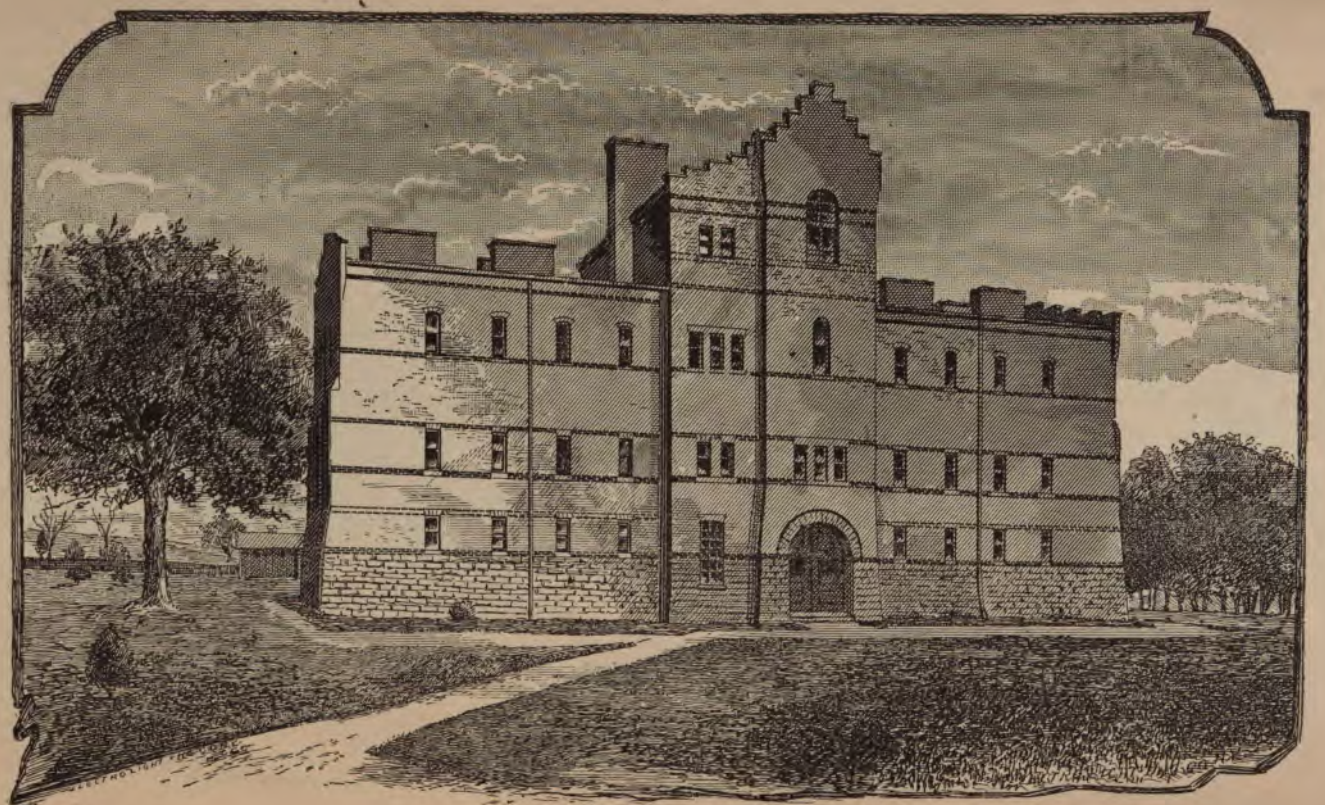
Real estate	$9,383 98
Contracts for erecting buildings	87,650 34
Amount allowed contractor for all extra work on buildings	2,920 75
Contract for sewers	1,247 03
Contract for grading grounds	620 25
Carpenter work not called for in contracts	607 79
Plumbing work not called for in contracts	286 00
Lumber not called for in contracts	913 13
Tile not called for in contracts	22 59
Paint not called for in contracts	2 50
Labor not called for in contract	359 43
Extra work on cell doors of prison	140 05
Tablet for main building	175 00
Services of architect	1,880 00
Legal services	62 00
Expenses of managers	139 95
Printing and advertising	321 95
Water and gas pipes and fixtures	2,756 26
Tememporary wire fences	201 28
Superintendent of construction, salary and expenses	3,779 87
Engineering and clerk hire	352 35
Furniture	6,828 82
Total	$120,560 87
From Mr. Hicks' account	4,439 13
	$125,000 00

Amount of drafts on State Treasurer for purchasing land, constructing and furnishing buildings:

By Mr. Hicks	$4,500 00
By Mr. Hoysradt	120,500 00
	$125,000 00

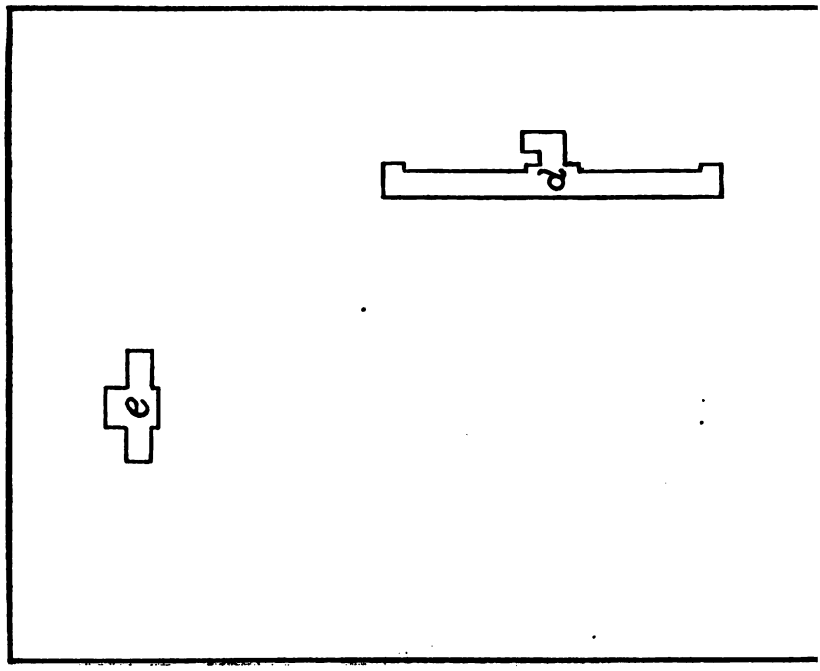
Note.—The contract price for the erection of the buildings was increased $2,495.34 by certain changes in the specifications, mostly relating to an increase in thickness of the cottage walls, deemed necessary to make them secure.

THE MINT BUILDING

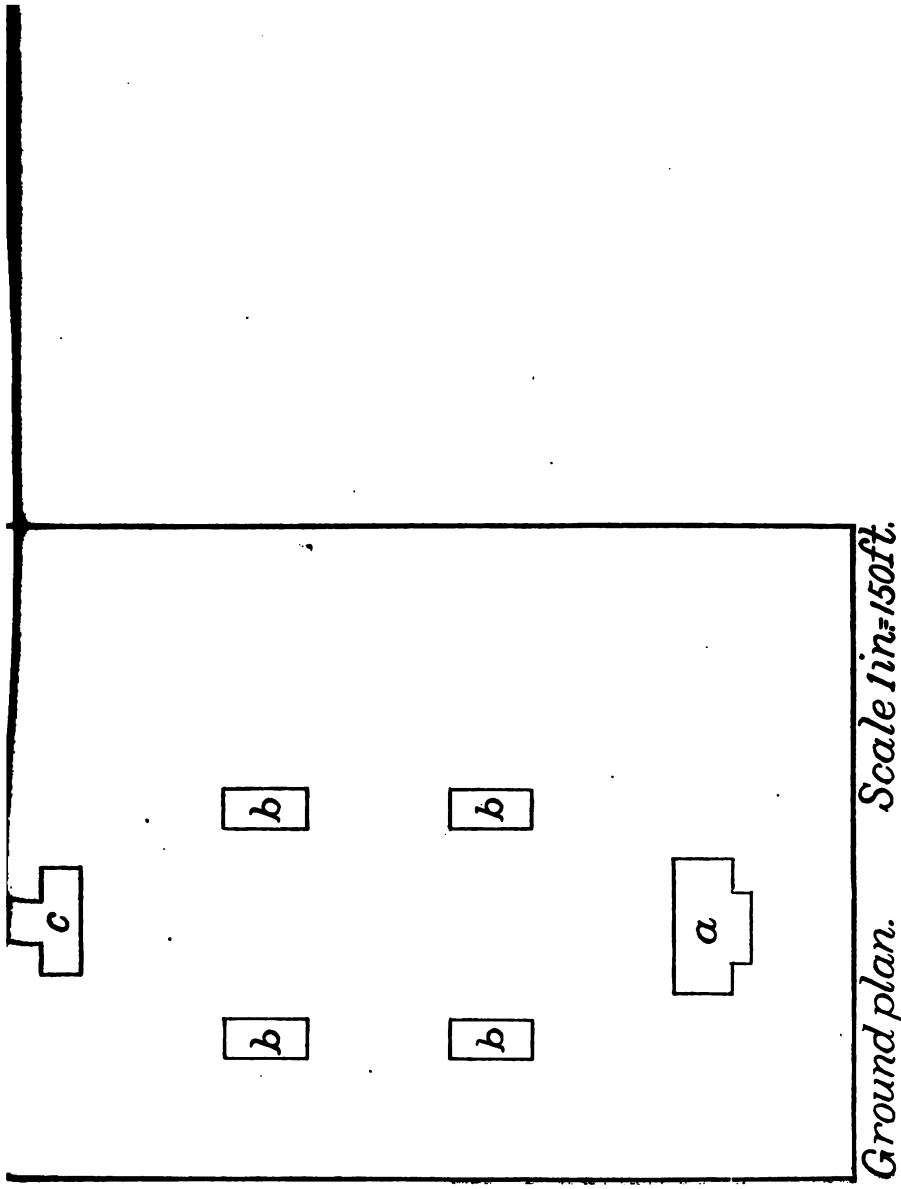


THE PRISON.

THE BARN.



a, Main Building. *b*, Cotta



c, Prison, *d*, Hospital. *e*, Barn.